

# JAVA DEFENDERS GIRD FOR BATTLE

## Navy Loses Destroyer, Auxiliary in Storm; Loss Of Life Is 189; Sub Shells California Coast

Roosevelt Brings New Hope to East

### Raging Surf Causes Pair To Founder

Shipwrecks Occur Off Newfoundland Coast in Bitter Weather, Is Explanation

### Rescuers Praised

Natives Who Rescue Survivors Are Given Praise

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—A United States destroyer and a naval stores ship have been pounded to pieces off the rocky east coast of Newfoundland in a roaring gale, the Navy announced today, with a loss of at least 189 officers and men.

Among the dead was Lieutenant Commander Ralph Hickox, 38, of Washington, D. C., who commanded the destroyer, the Truxtun, an old four-stacker of World War vintage. The commander of the stores ship, the Pollux, was not identified but the Navy reported him safe. The heavy loss of life was attributed to the fact that the two ships, constituting a portion of a convoy, were torn to wreckage under the merciless battering of wind and wave very quickly after they ran aground.

### Occurs in Daylight

The double disaster occurred in daylight but visibility was extremely low. The frothy currents set up by the dashing of the waters against rocks and reefs made the coastline indistinct and regular aids to navigation were obscured by low sweeping scud. The point at which the ships went aground was described as near the entrance to Lawrence Harbor on which is located the town of Lawrence, Newfoundland.

Residents of that place were praised by the Navy for their heroic efforts in pulling such men as survived through the icy storm tossed seas to safety.

The certain dead aboard the Truxtun were placed at seven officers and 90 men and there was a possibility that three more deaths would be confirmed later, the Navy said. Dead aboard the Pollux were one officer and 91 men.

### Same as Reuben James

The Truxtun was the same type of old destroyer as the Reuben James which was torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic off Iceland with the loss of 100 officers and men last fall.

The normal complement of the Pollux, a new 6,085-ton merchant vessel which had been taken over by the navy only last year, was not given.

Disclosure of the loss of the Truxtun, following closely on the navy's announcement yesterday that the Coast Guard cutter Alexander Hamilton had been torpedoed and later sunk off Iceland with a "moderate" loss of personnel, was made in a communique which tersely described efforts at rescue and how difficult they were on the rocky coast and in the oil spilled from the broken ships.

Efforts to put lines ashore from the stricken vessels failed. A breeches buoy finally was rigged to a ledge at sea level, but some survivors were washed away before they could be gotten to the top of the cliff that lined the rocky coast.

The Truxtun, the Navy said, broke up almost immediately after grounding and soon afterward the Pollux also went to pieces under the pounding of the violent seas. Such as did survive owe their rescue in large measure, the Navy declared, to the "tireless efficiency and in many cases heroic action of the people of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland."

### Communique Given

The announcement of the double sea tragedy was made in Navy communique number 44, based on reports received up to 9:30 a. m., Eastern War Time, today. The communique:

"Atlantic Area—The U. S. S. Truxtun, a World War destroyer, and the U. S. S. Pollux, a cargo ship, ran aground in foul weather off the coast of Newfoundland and were lost.

"Due to the extremely difficult surf caused by the gale raging in the Atlantic and the bitterness of the winter weather loss of life was

### Wicks Says G.O.P. To Stand by More Pay for Workers

Pre-Session Pledge Will Be Upheld, Chairman of Senate Finance Group Says

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—The Republican legislative majority reiterated today its determination to increase pay of all state workers in lower salary brackets, despite opposition to Governor Lehman, who proposes restricting immediate financial help to institution employees.

Senator Arthur H. Wicks of Kingston, Republican chairman of the senate finance committee, asserted the majority would stand by leaders' pre-session pledge to help all state workers in certain salary ranges to offset increasing living costs.

His statement followed Lehman's declaration against any general salary increase for state employees "at this time," with which the governor coupled indorsement of a Republican-sponsored plan to bring 20,000 employees in state institutions under the Feld-Hamilton Act.

The statute, which Lehman suggested be extended July 1, 1943, to cover workers in the departments of mental hygiene, correction, health and social welfare, mandates annual salary increases up to specified levels for various civil service jobs. For earlier help of lower-paid in that group, the governor asked, effective next July 1 a \$72 increase of the yearly salary of those receiving \$1,200 or less.

The "state pay" problem assumed controversial aspects even as majority leaders, with lawmakers still to adopt a 1942-43 state budget and a wartime defense program, called for adjournment of the legislature "shortly after" March 17. The assembly rules committee will take control of legislation away from all other committees March 12.

Meantime the first major amendment to the new automobile safety-responsibility law, which would limit reporting of accidents to those causing more than \$25 damage or injury, passed the assembly and went to the senate.

Republican Assemblyman Floyd Anderson, Binghamton, sponsor of the amendment and co-author of the law, said presently-required reporting of all accidents is flooding the state motor vehicle bureau with about 3,700 reports daily.

Investigation of labor and industrial conditions since the war was recommended to lawmakers in a legislative program submitted by the Association of New York State Young Republican Clubs. The association also urged formulation of plans for post-war reabsorption by industry of those in armed services and a reduction of duplicated governmental functions.

(Continued on Page 12)

### Shells Hit One Well Near Goleta

Incident Marks First Attack Upon United States Soil, Comes During Speech

### Fire 25 Shells

Submarine Appears Mile Off Shore; Not Much Damage

Santa Barbara, Calif., Feb. 24 (AP)—An enemy submarine fired its reply to President Roosevelt's war address in the very middle of his chat last night — 25 shells badly aimed toward an oil field and refinery near Goleta, seven miles north of here.

Witnesses said the shells, presumably of the shrapnel type, exploded large volumes of dirt from beaches and pastures, frightened horses into screaming madly—but hit only one well. The pumping plant and derrick of that well were damaged. However, no fires were started. No one was killed or injured.

It was the first attack upon United States soil in this war, although Japanese submarines off the Pacific coast and German submarines off the Atlantic have sunk some ships and damaged others.

Once before, in the world war, a German submarine disguised as a freighter, shelled the mainland in an attack on a tug and a string of barges off Orleans, Mass. Only casualty was a helmsman, who lost part of a hand.

Witnesses said the first shell was fired at 7:10 p. m. (10:10 p. m., EWT) and that the attack continued until 7:35 p. m.

The coast was blacked out at 8 p. m., from Goleta 25 miles south to Carpinteria. Radios only were silenced in the remainder of Southern California. The all clear was given at 12:12 a. m. (3:12 a. m., EWT).

### Flares Are Ignited

Several flares were ignited just off the coast during the blackout. Police at Ventura, 27 miles south of here, presumed they were dropped by U. S. airplanes searching for the submarine. Army officials gave no information.

The Los Angeles District Press Relations Office of the 11th Naval District made public the following account of the shelling, obtained from S. W. Borden, superintendent of the Bankline Oil Company at Elwood, near Goleta:

"At 7:10 p. m. one large submarine came to the surface about one mile off shore and fired approximately 15 shells from a deck gun. One direct hit reached one well,

(Continued on Page 12)

## AID PAY PLAN IS GIVEN

President Uses World Map for His Speech



Pointing to the southwest Pacific area on a map in the Oval room of the White House in Washington, President Roosevelt emphasized the effect of far-away battles upon American life in his speech to the U. S. people. It was the Chief Executive's third major broadcast since the war began last December 7. Listeners had been urged to have reference maps on hand.

### Cranborne Reports Britain Is in Favor Of Indian Freedom

Colonial Secretary Delivers Statement, Saying Talk of Kai-Shek Finds Britain Pleased

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—The British government "is in favor of India's political freedom," Lord Cranborne, colonial secretary stated today in the House of Lords.

Cranborne, who became government leader in the House of Lords in the week-end shakeup of the cabinet, declared that "his majesty's government welcome the message of Chiang Kai-Shek to the Indian government."

"We are glad that there should be the closest understanding between the Indian and Chinese people, Chiang Kai-Shek urged India to rally to the cause of liberty and so do we," said Lord Cranborne.

"He expressed himself in favor of India's political freedom and so are we. If the Indian leaders would get together and devise some scheme which would be satisfactory to all, the Indian problem would be satisfactorily solved. It is hoped that this visit of Chiang Kai-Shek will help them to take such a step."

### Taboria Is Wounded

Buenos Aires, Feb. 24 (AP)—Raul Damonte Taboria, 32-year-old chairman of Argentina's "Dios committee," was wounded twice in his right arm today in a saber duel with Enrique Rottjer, retired army officer whom he had criticized. Rottjer, 51, formerly was acting governor of Buenos Aires province and Damonte Taboria had said in a campaign address that the colonel was a disgrace to the army uniform. The colonel demanded satisfaction, and despite the laws of Argentina prohibiting dueling, the men met shortly after dawn today.

### Treasury Receipts

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury February 21: Receipts \$32,850,943.05; expenditures \$11,157,290.33; net balance \$2,437,334,258.33; working balance included \$1,697,402,106.05; customs receipts for month \$20,051,697.32; receipts for fiscal year (July 1) \$5,324,392,791.18; excess of expenditures \$10,820,150,684.11; gross debt \$60,727,477,912.89; increase over previous day \$2,888,822.42; gold assets \$22,712,992,453.42.

### Two Men Killed

Hackettstown, N. J., Feb. 24 (AP)—Two men were killed and at least two other workers were injured yesterday in an explosion in a powder mixing room at the Essex Specialty Company plant, working on government orders.

### Roosevelt Tells U. S. To Expect Reverses

President Calls for 'Prodigious' War Production to Dull Weapons of Axis; Says Toll of Foe Heavy

Text of Roosevelt Speech, Page 2

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt admonished the American people last night to prepare themselves for further reverses on the war fronts, and even as he spoke an enemy submarine was raking a spot on the California coast with gunfire.

By the grimmest coincidence, the bombardment opened up just before Mr. Roosevelt reached that portion of his speech in which he declared that the nation also could expect to suffer continuing losses at the hands of Axis undersea raiders in both Atlantic and Pacific "before the turn of the tide."

To speed the turn of that tide, Mr. Roosevelt called for "uninterrupted production"—although he made no specific mention of the series of work stoppages which, for various reasons, halted war production in some industries yesterday.

Mr. Roosevelt was unaware of the California coast bombardment while he delivered his 35-minute radio address to the nation and to much of the world, but he said early in his talk that the battle ahead was "warfare in terms of every continent, every island, every sea, every air-lane in the world."

The capital was not unduly surprised to learn of the bombardment—indeed the likelihood of such sporadic raids was foreseen in competent quarters here early in December when the first Japanese submarines appeared off the Pacific coast.

The immediate reaction was (Continued on Page 12)

As tentatively outlined, these are its main features: Special recognition for meritorious performances by individual workers, with emphasis on ideas for production short-cut instead of on "speed-ups" which would result in fatigue and rejected war materials;

Awards to plants turning in notable production jobs, similar to the present navy award of the "E" flag for excellence to ahead-of-schedule shipyards;

Trips for foremen and workers to summer army maneuvers to permit them to see the actual operation of the tanks, half-tracks, guns and trucks so that they can visualize field conditions and shape their work accordingly.

Reports by commanders at the fighting fronts on exceptional performances of planes, vehicles and weapons in actual combat; these reports would be relayed, with public commendations, to the plants which contributed the material, as an incentive to build more and better weapons of the type, and as a standard for competitors to meet.

### Lend-Lease Help Now Is Tripled

Anglo-American Pact Sets Up 'Framework' for Settling for All War Goods

### Return Is Listed

U. S. Could Get Back All Materials Asked for at End

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—An Anglo-American agreement on broad principles for post-war settlement of lend-lease aid extended Great Britain was announced today by the White House.

The rate of lend-lease aid to the other United Nations has tripled since Pearl Harbor, it was disclosed in an official report.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the lend-lease administrator, said in testimony made public by the Senate appropriations committee that during the first 8½ months of the program, such aid averaged about \$141,000,000 monthly, compared with \$338,000,000 in December and \$462,000,000 in January.

He also disclosed that the air ferrying service across the Atlantic to the Middle East, started last summer and operated with lend-lease funds, had been extended "so that the bombers for our fighting forces, as well as those of our allies, can be flown by that route to the fighting areas of the southern Pacific."

Pointing out that it was too early in the struggle to foresee or define detailed terms of settlement, the agreement set forth a "fundamental framework" which included expansion of trade, elimination of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, a reduction in tariffs, and in general the attainment of the economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter.

More specifically, it stated that articles which at the end of war can be returned to the United States, and which this nation wants back, will be returned.

Full Account Taken

The agreement, signed yesterday by Sumner Welles, acting secretary of State, and Viscount Halifax, the British ambassador, declared that the terms finally agreed upon "shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations."

It was stipulated that the proposed Anglo-American post-war economic improvements were (Continued on Page Three)

### Japanese Liken F.D.R.'s Talk to That of Coach of Football Team, Lauds Sub Attack

### Churchill Speaks

Prime Minister Says End of War Might Come Unexpectedly

By ROGER D. GREENE

(Associated Press War Editor) President Roosevelt's pledge that the United Nations would take the offensive "soon" aroused shining new hope in the anti-Axis lands today as defenders of Java girded for a climactic assault by Japan's sea-borne invaders.

In the first official disclosure that a sizeable A.E.F. vanguard was already on the scene of action, Mr. Roosevelt declared that United States forces in the far Pacific were steadily growing and that "thousands of American troops are today in that area."

London newspapers gave the President's speech an enthusiastic endorsement, with the Daily Sketch commenting that Mr. Roosevelt "gave the world a tremendous message of confidence and cheer—never has America faced greater dangers than she does today; never has she shown such invincible ability to meet them."

Axis reaction was typified by Domei, official Japanese news agency, which asserted that the address was like "a pep talk by an irate football coach" and that "a noteworthy commentary was furnished by the report that a Japanese warship was shelling the American mainland at about the same time he was speaking from the White House."

### Holds Superiority

In London, Prime Minister Winston Churchill acknowledged that for the moment Japan holds superiority in the air as well as "waning command of the sea" in the far Pacific, but he predicted a final victory for the United Nations and said it "might come unexpectedly."

As a result of Japan's entry into the conflict, he said, Britain must reckon with "an evident prolongation of the war"—perhaps until 1943 or 1944—before the ultimate collapse of the Axis.

Other world-wide developments: Burma—London military quarters said the Japanese drive into Burma appeared nearing its maximum power and that the invaders were throwing fresh troops against British positions along the Sittang river, 20 miles from the Rangoon-Lao railway.

Fighting stubbornly, British troops were reported to be drawing across the 30-mile area between the Bilin and Sittang rivers, but fresh Chinese reinforcements were reported streaming into Burma to stem the Japanese onslaught.

A London spokesman said Japan had 26 divisions—at least 390,000 troops and possibly as many as 500,000—now fighting in the far Pacific theatre and acknowledged that "we do not have so many."

Dutch Indies—Dutch and allied troops were reported still resisting fiercely in Sumatra and Bali. Australia—Royal Australian airmen attacked Japanese-occupied Rabaul, New Britain island, overcoming Japanese fighter planes to bomb airfields and shipping in the harbor.

Pacific coast—A war department bulletin said army and navy aircraft and surface ships were scouring the waters off California in quest of an enemy submarine "apparently Japanese" which shelled an oil refinery near Santa Barbara last night. No casualties were reported.

### Eight More Ships Claimed

Atlantic coast—The German high command said Nazi U-boats operating in the Atlantic and off the American coast had sunk eight more ships totalling 63,000 tons.

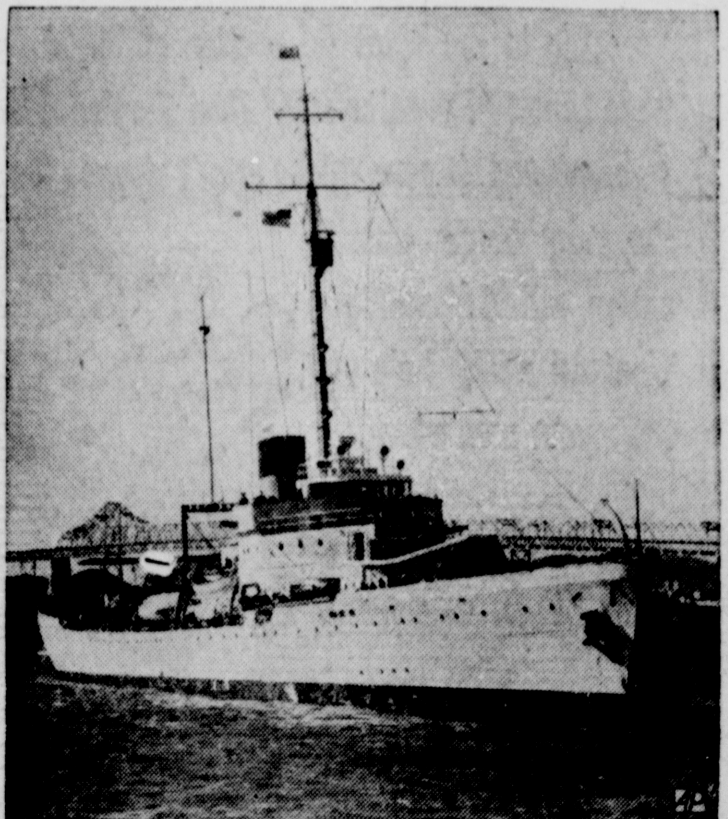
Philippines—Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported a lull in ground fighting during the past 24 hours and said Japanese planes continued to drop incendiary bombs behind American-Filipino lines.

Japan—Tokyo had nothing to say about the crushing defeat of a Japanese invasion armada off Bali, but asserted that Japanese units virtually annihilated an American and Dutch fleet of two cruisers and destroyers. The Dutch yesterday declared that all of the Japanese fleet off Bali was sunk or heavily damaged except one ship which fled.

In an English-language propaganda broadcast, the Tokyo radio also asserted that Japanese planes had broken up an attempted at-

(Continued on Page Nine)

### Coast Guard Cutter Lost



The U. S. coast guard cutter Alexander Hamilton was torpedoed by an enemy submarine off Iceland, and had to be sunk by gunfire when it capsized while being towed to port. The Navy said there was "moderate loss of life" in the mishap.

### Ulster's Goal — \$45,000

TODAY'S TOTAL - - - \$38,671.58

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## 'Complacency' Is Term Which Stirs Up Controversies

Some Folk Take Attitude Officials Themselves Are to Blame, Others Deny Outright

By DEWITT MACKENZIE  
(Wide World War Analyst)

Such a flood of letters pro and con has poured in since my recent column on the dangers of complacency towards the war that I am impelled to return to the subject, especially since a considerable number of correspondents protest that there is no complacency in their communities, and cite chapter and verse to prove it.

Obviously there are two sides to the question and its only fair to give the non-complacency view. This is that the people of the communities cited are doing everything which has been ordered or suggested in support of the war effort—they are gladly going into the armed services, sending their sons into the services, standing in lines to buy defense bonds, and otherwise contributing to the cause. All without exception they write me:

"If we are lacking, it's because the authorities haven't given us guidance. We are eager to serve, but we'd like officialdom to tell us what is wanted."

Well, that surely is a fair request. As a matter of fact that word "complacency" always has seemed to me not quite accurate. Many sections undoubtedly are being charged with complacency when their real fault is lack of guidance as to what is needed.

It sounds to me like a clear voice paging Washington for the information which will put all of us on our toes in this greatest of crises. Presumably the capital is working on this very problem, and we have a right to expect that guidance will be forthcoming shortly. If it isn't, we should ask for it.

I have a sneaking suspicion that when our assignments come it's going to make tough sledding for a lot of folk. We must recognize, for instance, that the whole country is being keyed to war. This means that a minimum of maybe 15,000,000 workers will be needed for defense projects, in addition to 7,000,000 and likely more who will go into the fighting services. Remember what President Roosevelt said in his speech last night:

"If a just and durable peace is to be attained, or even if all of us are merely to save our own skins, there is one thought for us here at home to keep uppermost—the fulfillment of our special task of production."

It strikes me that it won't be surprising if we reach the point where the government will have to assign each of us to the job for which we are best suited, irrespective of what we have been doing, or where we have been doing it. That would mean a great change in our lives.

In any event, we should get mentally prepared to make such a sacrifice. We also might be checking up to see just what our accomplishments would permit us to do in the industrial line, and maybe begin brushing up on the mechanical work, or whatever it is, that we perhaps quit years ago.

Meat packers of Argentina shipped more than 15,000 tons of dried blood to other countries last year.

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## Text of Roosevelt's Address on State of War

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address last night follows:

Washington's birthday is a most appropriate occasion for us to talk with each other about things as they are today and things as we know they shall be in the future.

For eight years, General Washington and his Continental Army were faced continually with formidable odds and recurring defeats. Supplies and equipment were lacking. In a sense every winter was a Valley Forge. Through the thirteen states there existed fifth columnists—selfish men, jealous men, fearful men, who claimed that Washington's cause was hopeless, that he should ask for a negotiated peace.

Washington's conduct in those hard times has provided the model for all Americans ever since—a model of moral stamina. He held to his course, as it had been charted in the Declaration of Independence. He and the brave men who served with him knew that no man's life or fortune was secure, without freedom and free institutions.

The present great struggle has taught us increasingly that freedom of person and security of property anywhere in the world depend upon the security of the rights and obligations of liberty and justice everywhere in the world.

**New Kind of War**  
This war is a new kind of war. It is different from all other wars of the past, not only in its methods and weapons but also in its geography. It is warfare in terms of every continent, every island, every sea, every air-lane in the world.

That is the reason why I have asked you to take out and spread before you the map of the whole earth, and to follow with me the references which I shall make to the world-encircling battle lines of this war. Many questions will, I fear, remain unanswered; but I know you will realize I cannot cover everything in any one report to the people.

The broad oceans which have been heretofore in the past as our protection from attack have become endless battlefields on which we are constantly being challenged by our enemies.

We must all understand and face the hard fact that our job now is to fight at distances which extend all the day around the globe.

We fight at these vast distances because that is where our enemies are. Until our flow of supplies gives us clear superiority we must keep on striking our enemies wherever and whenever we can meet them, even if, for a while, we have to yield ground. Actually we are taking a heavy toll of the enemy every day that goes by.

We must fight at these vast distances to protect our supply lines and our lines of communication with our allies—protect these lines from the enemies who are bending every ounce of their strength, striving against time, to cut them. The object of the Nazis and the Japanese is to separate the United States, Britain, China and Russia, and to isolate them one from another, so that each will be surrounded and cut off from sources of supplies and reinforcements. It is the old familiar Axis policy of "divide and conquer."

There are those who still think in terms of the days of sailing ships. They advise us to pull our warships and our planes and our merchant ships to our own home waters and concentrate solely on last-ditch defense. But let me illustrate what would happen if we followed such foolish advice.

Look at your map. Look at the vast area of China, with its millions of fighting men. Look at the vast area of Russia, with its powerful armies and proved military might. Look at the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, the Dutch Indies, India, the Near East and

the continent of Africa, with their reserves of raw materials and of peoples determined to resist Axis domination. Look at North America, Central America and South America.

**Aid to China Imperative**  
It is obvious what would happen if all these great reservoirs of power were cut off from each other either by enemy action or by self-imposed isolation:

1. We could no longer send aid of any kind to China, to the brave people who, for nearly five years, have withstood Japanese assault, destroyed hundreds of thousands of Japanese soldiers and vast quantities of Japanese war munitions. It is essential that we help China in her magnificent defense and in her inevitable important element in the ultimate defeat of Japan.

2. If we lost communication with the southwest Pacific, all of that area, including Australia and New Zealand, would fall under Japanese domination. Japan could then release great numbers of ships and men to launch attacks on a large scale against the coast of the Western Hemisphere, including Alaska. At the same time she could immediately extend her conquests to India and through the Indian Ocean, to Africa and the Near East.

3. If we were to stop sending munitions to the British and the Russians in the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf areas we would help the Nazis to overrun Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Persia, Egypt and the Suez Canal, the whole coast of North Africa and the whole coast of West Africa—putting Germany within easy striking distance of South America.

4. If, by such a fatuous policy, we ceased to protect the North Atlantic supply line to Britain and to Russia, we would help to cripple the splendid counter-offensive by Russia against the Nazis, and we would help to deprive Britain of essential food supplies and munitions.

Those Americans who believed that we could live under the illusion of isolationism wanted the American eagle to imitate the tactics of the ostrich. Now, many of those same people, afraid that we may be sticking our necks out, want the national bird to be turned into a turtle. But we prefer to retain the eagle as it is—flying high and striking hard.

I know that I speak for the mass of the American people when I say that we reject the turtle policy and will continue increasingly the policy of carrying the war to the enemy in distant lands and distant waters—as far as possible from our own home grounds.

**Four Vital Ocean Routes**

There are four main lines of communication now being traveled by our ships: the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific. These routes are not one-way streets—for the ships which carry our troops and munitions outbound bring back essential raw materials which we require for our own use.

The maintenance of these vital lines is a very tough job. It is a job which requires tremendous daring, tremendous resourcefulness and, I repeat, tremendous production of planes and tanks and guns and of the ships to carry them. And I speak again for the American people when I say that we can and will do that job.

The defense of the world-wide lines of communication demands relatively safe use by us of the sea and of the air along the various routes; and this, in turn, depends upon control by the United Nations of the strategic bases along these routes.

Control of the air involves the simultaneous use of two types of planes—first, the long-range heavy bomber; and second, light bombers, dive-bombers, torpedo planes, and short-range pursuit planes which are essential to the protection of the bases and of the bombers themselves.

Heavy bombers can fly under their own power from here to the southwest Pacific; but the smaller planes cannot. Therefore, these lighter planes have to be packed in crates and sent on board cargo ships. Look at your map again, and you will see that the route is long—and, at many places, perilous—either across the South Atlantic around South Africa or from California to the East Indies direct. A vessel can make a round trip by either route in about four months, or only three round trips in a whole year.

**Thousands of U. S. Troops Fight in Pacific**  
In spite of the length and difficulties of this transportation, I can tell you that we already have a large number of bombers and pursuit planes, manned by American pilots, which are now in daily contact with the enemy in the southwest Pacific. And thousands of American troops are today in that area engaged in operations not only in the air but on the ground as well.

In this battle area Japan has had an obvious initial advantage. For she could fly even her short-range planes to the points of attack by using many stepping stones open to her bases in a multitude of Pacific islands and air bases on the China, Indo-China, Thailand and Malay coasts. Japanese troop transports could go south from Japan and China through the narrow China Sea, which can be protected by Japanese planes throughout its whole length.

I ask you to look at your maps again, particularly at that portion of the Pacific ocean lying west of Hawaii. Before this war even started the Philippine Islands were already surrounded on three sides by Japanese power. On the west the Japanese were in possession of the coast of China and the coast of Indo-China, which had been yielded to them by the Vichy French. On the north are the islands of Japan themselves, reaching down almost to northern Luzon. On the east are the mandated islands—which Japan had occupied exclusively and had for-

tified in absolute violation of her written word.

These islands, hundreds of them, appear only as small dots on most maps. But they cover a large strategic area, Guam lies in the middle of them—a lone outpost which we never fortified.

Under the Washington treaty of 1921 we had solemnly agreed not to add to the fortification of the Philippine Islands. We had no safe naval base there, so we could not use the islands for extensive naval operations.

Immediately after this war started the Japanese forces moved down on either side of the Philippines to numerous points south of them—thereby completely encircling the islands from north, south, east and west.

**Why No Reinforcements**

It is that complete encirclement, with control of the air by Japanese land-based aircraft, which has prevented us from sending substantial reinforcements of men and material to the gallant defenders of the Philippines. For forty years it has always been our strategy—a strategy born of necessity—that in the event of a full-scale attack on the islands by Japan we should fight a delaying action, attempting to lure slowly into the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor.

We knew that the war as a whole would have to be fought and won by a process of attrition against Japan itself. We knew all along that, with our greater resources, we could outbuild Japan and ultimately overwhelm her on sea, on land and in the air. We knew that, to obtain our objective, many varieties of operations would be necessary in areas other than the Philippines.

Nothing that has occurred in the last two months has caused us to revise this basic strategy—except that the defense put up by General MacArthur has magnificently exceeded the previous estimates; and he and his men are gaining eternal glory therefor.

MacArthur's army of Filipinos and Americans, and the forces of the United Nations in China, in Burma and the Netherlands East Indies are all together fulfilling the same essential task: They are making Japan pay an increasingly terrible price for her ambitious attempts to seize control of the whole Asiatic world. Every Japanese transport sunk off Java is one less transport that they can use to carry reinforcements to their army posing General MacArthur in Luzon.

It has been said that Japanese gains in the Philippines were made possible only by the success of their surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. I tell you that this is not so.

Even if the attack had not been made, your map will show that it would have been a hopeless operation for us to send a fleet to the Philippines through thousands of miles of ocean, while all those island bases were under the sole control of the Japanese.

The consequences of the attack on Pearl Harbor—serious as they were—have been wildly exaggerated in other ways. These exaggerations come originally from Axis propagandists; but they have been repeated, I repeat to say, by Americans in and out of public life.

**Assaults Whispers**

You and I have the utmost contempt for Americans who, since Pearl Harbor, have whispered or announced "off the record" that there was no longer any Pacific Fleet—that the fleet was all sunk or destroyed on Dec. 7—that more than one thousand of our planes were destroyed on the ground. They have suggested slyly that the government has withheld the truth about casualties—that eleven or twelve thousand men were killed at Pearl Harbor. Instead of the figures as officially announced, they have even served the enemy propagandists by spreading the incredible story that shiploads of bodies of our honored American dead were about to arrive in New York Harbor to be put in a common grave.

Almost every Axis broadcast directly quotes Americans who, by speech or in the press, make damnable misstatements such as these.

The American people realize that in many cases details of military operations cannot be disclosed until we are absolutely certain that the announcement will not give to the enemy military information which he does not already possess.

Your government has unmistakable confidence in your ability to hear the worst, without flinching or losing heart. You must, in turn, have complete confidence that your government is keeping nothing from you except information that will help the enemy in his attempt to destroy us. In a democracy there is always a solemn pact of truth between the government and the people; but there must also always be a full use of discretion—and that word "discretion" applies to the critics of government as well.

This is war. The American people want to know, and will be told, the general trend of how the war is going. But they do not wish to help the enemy any more than our fighting forces do; and they will pay little attention to the rumor-mongers and poison peddlers in our midst.

To pass from the realm of rumor and poison to the field of facts: The number of our officers and men killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7 was 2,340 and the number wounded was 946. Of all the combatant ships based on Pearl Harbor—battleships, heavy cruisers, light cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers and submarines—only three were permanently put out of commission.

Very many of the ships of the Pacific fleet were not even in Pearl Harbor. Some of those that were there hit very slightly; and others that were damaged have either rejoined the fleet by now or are still undergoing repairs. When those repairs are completed, the ships will be more efficient fighting machines than they were before.

The report that we lost more

than a thousand airplanes at Pearl Harbor is as baseless as the other weird rumors. The Japanese do not know just how many planes they destroyed that day, and I am not going to tell them. But I can say that to date—and including Pearl Harbor—we have destroyed considerably more Japanese planes than they have destroyed of ours.

**Promises Offensive Soon**

We have most certainly suffered losses—from Hitler's U-boats in the Atlantic as well as from the Japanese in the Pacific—and we shall suffer more of them before the turn of the tide. But, speaking for the United States of America, let me say once and for all to the people of the world: We Americans have been compelled to yield ground, but we will regain it. We and the other United Nations are committed to the destruction of the militarism of Japan and Germany. We are daily increasing our strength. Soon, we and not our enemies, will have the offensive; we, not they, will win the final battle; and we, not they, will make the final peace.

Conquered nations in Europe know what the yoke of the Nazis is like. And the people of Corsica and of Manchuria know in their flesh the harsh despotism of Japan. All of the people of Asia know that if there is to be an honorable and decent future for any of them or for us, that future depends on victory by the United Nations over the forces of Axis enslavement.

If a just and durable peace is to be attained, or even if all of us are merely to have our own skins, there is one thought for us here at home to keep uppermost—the fulfillment of our special task of production.

Germany, Italy and Japan are very close to their maximum output of planes, guns, tanks and ships. The United Nations are not—especially the United States of America.

Our first job then is to build up production so that the United Nations can maintain control of the seas and attain control of the air—not merely a slight superiority, but an overwhelming superiority.

On January 6 of this year I set certain definite goals of production for airplanes, tanks, guns and ships. The Axis propagandists called them fantastic. Tonight, nearly two months later, and after a careful survey of progress by Donald Nelson and others charged with responsibility for our production, I can tell you that those goals will be attained.

**How Nation Hits Stride**

In every part of the country experts in production and the men and women at work in the plants are giving loyal service. With few exceptions, labor, capital and farming realize that this is no time either to make undue profits or to gain special advantages, one over the other.

We are calling for new plants and additions to old plants and for plant conversion to war needs. We are seeking more men and more women to run them. We are working longer hours. We are coming to realize that one extra plane or extra tank or extra gun or extra ship completed tomorrow may, in a few months, turn the tide on some distant battlefield; it may make the difference between life and death for some of our fighting men. We know now that if we lose this war it will be generations or even centuries before our conception of democracy can live again. And we can lose this war only if we slow up our effort or if we waste our ammunition sniping at each other.

Here are three high purposes for every American:

1. We shall not stop work for a single day. If any dispute arises we shall keep on working while the dispute is solved by mediation, conciliation or arbitration—until the war is won.

2. We shall not demand special gains or special privileges or advantages for any one group or occupation.

3. We shall give up conveniences and modify the routine of our lives if our country asks us to do so. We will do it cheerfully, remembering that the common enemy seeks to destroy every home and every freedom in every part of our land.

This generation of Americans has come to realize, with a present and personal realization, that there is something larger and more important than the life of any individual or of any individual group—something for which a man will sacrifice, and gladly sacrifice, not only his pleasure, not only his goods, not only his associations with those he loves, but his life itself. In time of crisis, when the future is in the balance, we come to understand, with full recognition and devotion, what this nation is, and what we owe to it.

The Axis propagandists have tried in various evil ways to destroy our determination and our morale. Failing in that, they are now trying to destroy our confidence in our own allies. They say that the British are finished—that the Russians and Chinese are about to quit. Patriotic and sensible Americans will reject these absurdities. And instead of listening to any of this crude propaganda, they will recall some of the things that Nazis and Japanese have said and are still saying about us.

**Fighting Forces Explode Theme**

Ever since this nation became the arsenal of democracy—ever since enactment of lend-lease—there has been one persistent theme through all Axis propaganda.

This theme has been that Americans are admittedly rich, and that Americans have considerable industrial power—but that Americans are soft and decadent, that they can not and will not unite and work and fight.

From Berlin, Rome and Tokio we have been described as a nation of weaklings—"playboys"—who would hire British soldiers, or Russian soldiers, or Chinese soldiers to do our fighting for us. Let them repeat that now!

Let them tell that to General

MacArthur and his men.

Let them tell that to the sailors who today are hitting hard in the far waters of the Pacific.

Let them tell that to the boys in the flying fortresses.

Let them tell that to the marines!

The United Nations constitute an association of independent peoples of equal dignity and importance. The United Nations are dedicated to a common cause. We share equally and with equal zeal the anguish and awful sacrifices of war. In the partnership of our common enterprise we must share in a unified plan, in which all of us must play our several parts, each of us being equally indispensable and dependent one on the other.

We have unified command and co-operation and comradeship. We Americans will contribute united production and unified acceptance of sacrifice and of effort. That means a national unity that can know no limitations of race or creed or selfish politics. The American people expect that much from themselves. And the American people will find ways and means of expressing their determination to their enemies, including the Japanese admiral who has said that he will dictate the terms of peace here in the White House.

**Applies to Whole World**  
We of the United Nations are agreed on certain broad principles in the kind of peace we seek. The Atlantic Charter applies not only to the parts of the world that border the Atlantic but to the whole world; disarmament of aggressors, self-determination of nations and people, and the four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear.

The British and the Russian people have known the full fury of Nazi onslaught. There have been times when the fate of London and Moscow was in serious doubt. But there was never the slightest question that either the British or the Russians would yield. And today all the United Nations salute the superb Russian Army as it celebrates the twenty-fourth anniversary of its first assembly.

Though their homeland was overrun, the Dutch people are still fighting stubbornly and powerfully overseas.

The great Chinese people have suffered grievous losses. Chungking has been almost wiped out of existence—yet it remains the capital of an unbeatable China.

That is the conquering spirit which prevails throughout the United Nations in this war.

The task that we Americans now face will test us to the uttermost. Never before have we been called upon for such a prodigious effort. Never before have we had so little time in which to do so much.

"These are the times that try men's souls,"

Tom Paine wrote those words on a drum-beat by the light of a campfire. That was when Washington's little army of ragged, rugged men was retreating across New Jersey, having tasted nothing but defeat.

And General Washington ordered that these great words written by Tom Paine be read to the men of every regiment in the Continental Army, and this was the assurance given to the first American armed forces:

"The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the sacrifice, the more glorious the triumph."

So spoke Americans in the year 1776.

So speak Americans today!

## Flashes of Life Sketched in Brief

(By The Associated Press)

**Hitching Post?**

Richmond, Ind. — Norma Jane Slifer and John Evans were married yesterday—on horseback.

Evans, a rodeo performer for several years, said he had done many important things in his life while on horseback and he wanted to be married that way. The minister stood between the two steeds.

**Ever Want to Do This?**

San Rafael, Calif. — The natives thought all you-know-what had broke loose, what with the whistle-blowing, bell-ringing and general confusion.

It was Engineer J. L. Brashear, frantically blasting with his locomotive whistle, trying to dislodge a youth straddling the boiler and tugging at the bell rope.

Soon after the funmaker had escaped and the train left (five minutes late) police received a report of a man hanging on a barbed wire fence by the seat of his pants. They got him—the bell-ringer.

**Confucius Confuse You?**

Dr. Shau Wing Chan says Chinese is a cinch—if you really want to learn it.

"If a student is willing to study two or three hours a day," said the Stanford University languages professor, "he should be able to acquire working knowledge of modern Chinese in six months."

This would include 2,000 or 3,000 words which offer a good background for the study of Japanese, the professor added.

**Life Partners**

Chicago—Louis and Dennis Lochner, 20-year-old identical twins from Herscher, Ill., enlisted as aviation cadets with the hope they both could fly in the same

airplane. They told the recruiting officer they never have been separated.

**MacArthur Tale**

Fond du Lac, Wis. — Several members of the 32nd Division recall this World War I story about Gen. Douglas MacArthur:

Then a colonel and division chief of staff, MacArthur approached Mess Sergeant Ted Vogt about food, and was directed a short distance away where other officers were eating. MacArthur told him:

"I'll eat here with the men—I can eat with officers any day."

Argentina cannot find enough trained officers and crews to operate all the 16 laid-up Italian ships recently acquired by the Government, and only six were operating in December.

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## Reds Drive Against Nazi 'Escape Corridor' Leading From Moscow's Environs

### Sabotage Outlawed In Ship Disaster

New York, Feb. 24 (AP)—Three agencies investigating the origin of the fire that swept the former French liner Normandie and left it a fallen hulk were agreed today that saboteurs had nothing to do with the cause or spread of the blaze.

Earlier announcements by the Third Naval District office and the New York district attorney's office that their investigations proved the fire was caused by sparks from an acetylene burner igniting bales of life preservers were corroborated by city fire officials yesterday.

Fire Commissioner Patrick Walsh said Chief Fire Marshal Thomas P. Brophy had reached this conclusion after questioning 350 persons who were aboard the \$60,000,000 vessel at the time of the fire.

The Navy Department has created an inquiry board and both the Senate and House of Representatives have ordered separate investigations.

(By The Associated Press)

Russia's armies drove a spearhead against the heart of the German "escape corridor" from Moscow today, sharply threatening the main Nazi route of retreat with the capture of Dorogobuzh, only 15 miles south of the Moscow-Smolensk railroad, midway between Vyazma and Smolensk.

Dorogobuzh is 50 miles east of Smolensk, key German base on the Moscow front.

A Vichy (French) radio broadcast quoted the German radio as saying that the Russians had launched their biggest offensive of the war and that the relief of long-besieged Leningrad was expected at any moment.

Soviet front-line dispatches said the Germans were burning everything in their retreat on the central front.

At the same time, the British radio reported that the Red armies had also captured the town of Panino, 14 miles north of the beleaguered Nazi base at Rzhev which in turn is 125 miles northwest of Moscow, and guards the north flank of the withdrawing Nazi invaders.

Berlin several days ago reported heavy fighting south of Rzhev.

Adolf Hitler's field headquarters again gave a vague account of fighting on the long winter-bound front, asserting that "at various points, formations of the army and air force repulsed more enemy attacks."

German night raiders were credited by the high command with setting big fires in the Russian fortress at Sevastopol, in the Crimea.

More than 14,000 Germans were declared to have been killed in recent Russian assaults which yielded numerous points on the approaches to a southwestern city—perhaps Kharkov—and continued fighting was reported about Leningrad.

Indicating Adolf Hitler is uncertain about the power of his Axis-touted spring offensive, Norwegian sources said the Germans were ordering 500,000 pairs of skis in Norway—preparing for another winter of fighting on the eastern front.

### Biddle Declares Serious Leaks in U. S. War Program

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—Attorney General Biddle testified today that there "have been serious leaks of information of a most confidential nature" about the war program and plans.

He appeared before a Senate judiciary subcommittee on a bill which would penalize the divulging of the contents of confidential government documents.

The attorney general quickly conceded that the legislation, already criticized by some newspapers, involved "freedom of the press and the right to criticize the government freely" and suggested that Congress might be wise in amending or modifying the original proposal.

The original bill, drafted by the justice department and approved by the budget bureau, would prohibit use of any document or other information which had been declared "to be secret or confidential" by any government agency.

The penalty could range up to a fine of \$5,000 and two years in prison.

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## Farewell for Freeman Employee



Bernard A. Leahy of 29 Lafayette avenue, pressman in the job department of The Freeman Publishing Company, who enlisted in the medical corps of the United States Army at West Point, was given a farewell party by fellow employees Monday evening at Cuneo's Restaurant, where over 50 men gathered for the occasion. Seated at the speakers' table with Mr. Leahy, are (left to right) Harry duBois Frey, general manager of The Freeman, who expressed regret at losing the services of the new soldier; Harry Hutton, cashier, who presented Mr. Leahy with a gift from The Freeman employees; Joe Kelly of the editorial staff, toastmaster for the party; Bernard Leahy and Louis R. Netter, managing editor, who spoke of Mr. Leahy as an efficient workman and expressed the sentiment that The Freeman's loss was Uncle Sam's gain. Mr. Leahy is the third employee of The Freeman to join the services of his country, the others being Donald Burgher, also in the army, and Craig Plough of the navy.

### Aid Pay Plan Is Given Out

(Continued From Page One)

"open to participation by all other countries of like mind."

In detail, those objectives were listed as: "Expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; x x x elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general x x x attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the joint declaration on August 12, 1941, by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom."

At the outset, the agreement reaffirmed the intention of the United States to continue supplying aid to Britain, and provided that the British government would supply this nation with such reciprocal aid and information as it is in a position to give.

British Agrees Britain agreed that it would not, without the consent of the President, give away any defense articles or information transferred under the act, to anyone not an officer, employee or agent of the British government.

Patent rights of Americans are to be fully protected. The agreement covers all property, services, facilities and information provided since March 11, 1941, date of the lend-lease act.

Lend-lease aid to the Free French and the Free Belgians contributes to protection of the route across Africa, he said. Bases in Scotland and northern Ireland, built with lend-lease funds, are now available for American troops in that part of the world, the administrator added.

From March to the end of November, lend-lease aid totaled \$1,202,000,000, and by the end of January had reached more than \$2,000,000,000 and was still climbing at an accelerated pace, Stettinius reported.

"This increase must and will continue," Stettinius said in asking that \$5,330,000,000 in direct lend-lease funds voted by the House, plus an additional \$95,000,000 be incorporated in the pending \$32,762,737,900 supplemental defense appropriation.

The program was designed to "bind together into a united whole all the free peoples of the world—fighting or not—who are resisting the Axis aggression," Stettinius said.

Stettinius said that the requested new appropriation was to meet lend-lease requirements for the remainder of 1942, exclusive of military and naval material which would be provided for in the army and navy appropriations.

He said virtually all of \$12,985,000,000 previously appropriated for lend-lease had been allocated for procurement.

Text of Agreement Following is the text of an Anglo-American agreement on the principles for settlement of lend-lease aid, announced today by the White House:

Whereas the governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the act of congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of the United Kingdom against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the United Kingdom aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the government of the United Kingdom receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of the United Kingdom have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

Article I The government of the United States of America will continue to supply the government of the United Kingdom with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

Article II The government of the United Kingdom will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

Article III The government of the United Kingdom will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the act or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the government of the United Kingdom.

Article IV If, as a result of the transfer to the government of the United Kingdom of any defense article or

### Tax Experts Ask Increases Divided On Three Sources

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—Treasury and congressional tax experts were reported today to have agreed to recommend drastic increases in corporation taxes, individual income taxes and excise levies to help raise \$7,000,000,000 additional revenue.

Well-informed Capitol sources said that the conferees virtually had decided that new sources such as a general sales tax and a special war profits tax were not practicable at present.

A decision to continue to use the present bases for taxation, it was understood, would not rule out sharply-accelerated levies upon corporations with lucrative government war contracts.

"Last year's bill is a pretty good system if you increase the rates enough," said one of those who had discussed the forthcoming measure with the experts.

The 1941 bill, designed to raise \$3,500,000,000 above the then-current revenue, laid heavy emphasis on corporate and individual levies, increased the excises on such things as distilled spirits and added new taxes on telephone bills, jewelry and so on.

Chairman Doughton (D-N.C.) announced yesterday that the House ways and means committee would start hearings on the new tax program next Tuesday with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau as the first witness.

When Morgenthau was asked at a press conference whether the administration's recommendations would not have to include higher individual income tax rates because many taxpayers are in the army, he replied:

"It will be the privilege of those who stay behind to make up the difference."

I Resigned from "The Look-of-the-Monkey League"—thanks to the help of CHI-CHES-TERS PILLS in relieving emotional functional pain and discomfort. Absolutely safe 50¢ to take as directed. Contains no habit-forming and no drugs nor narcotics.

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Article V The government of the United Kingdom will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President, such defense articles transferred under this agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America.

Article VI In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the government of the United Kingdom full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the government of the United Kingdom subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

Article VII In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the government of the United Kingdom in return for aid furnished under the act of congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of worldwide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the United Kingdom, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the joint declaration made on August 12, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the prime minister of the United Kingdom.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded governments.

Article VIII This agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two governments.

Signed and sealed at Washington in duplicate this 23rd day of February, 1942.

Party for Selectee



Last evening at the T. X. T. Club in Flatbush the employees of Everett & Treadwell gave a party for Frank Roe, who is to be inducted into the army. A delicious turkey dinner was prepared by Dick Davis. Shown in the above, left to right front row: Bob Hume, Frank Newkirk, Harry Grey, Frank H. Roe, selectee; Andy Misove, Harvey Rappleyea and Ralph Palen. Center row in the same order are Elwin Wessel, Julie Misove, William Terwilliger, Irving Gardner and George Bilyou. Back row in the same order, Bill Bush, Dick Davis, Martin Lane and George Ewel.

## Tax Experts Ask Increases Divided On Three Sources

### Corporation and Individual Incomes and Excise Levies Are Listed for Consideration

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## Election Delagate Of Local 17 Held In Argument Case

There were echoes of the recent election for control of Local 17, Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, in a court case before Justice Weisman of Pine Bush, Orange county, Monday night, when a defeated delegate at the election, Angelo Tudico, 50, of Newburgh, arrested on a warrant charging third degree assault, was fined \$25.

Complainant in the case was George Baxter, 55, of Newburgh, who had been named as a delegate at the election and who also defeated Samuel Nuzzo for the position of financial secretary-treasurer.

It was brought out that while Baxter was working on the Pine Bush schoolhouse February 13, Tudico appeared and wanted two men put to work. Baxter told him that four men had been laid off and that if men were to be put to work it should be two out of these four. Baxter said that in the argument which followed Tudico hit him with his fist and cut his lip.

Baxter was represented by Attorneys de la Vergne and Martocci of Kingston, who have been counsel for the "rank and file" members of Local 17 in the long drawn out Union litigation, while Tudico was represented by Attorney David Copans of Newburgh, who has been associated with District Attorney Hirschberg of Orange county as representatives of Samuel Nuzzo.

## Farley Is Proposed

New York, Feb. 24 (AP)—James A. Farley is proposed by Senator Connally (D., Tex.) for "any high position in the war machine in Washington." Deviating from his prepared address at the Democratic National Committee's George Washington dinner here last night, Connally declared: "I think that Jim Farley ought to be down in Washington helping in this war effort. I know that his heart is in it. I am sure he would respond to any call for national service."

## Red Cross War Fund

A substantial contribution toward the \$45,000 American Red Cross War Fund to be raised by the Ulster County Committee will help keep the fighting men, healthy, happy and efficient.

## RECAPPING

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- ★ VULCANIZING
- ★ REGROOVING

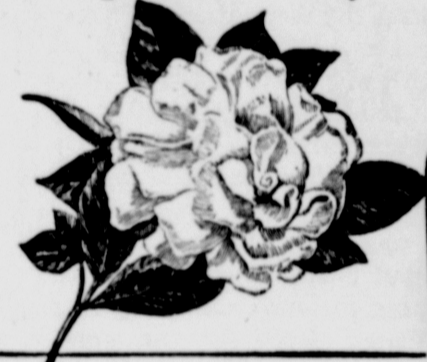
If you have TIRE TROUBLES—come to

JACK'S SUNOCO STATION

109 North Front St.

Phone 2173 Kingston, N. Y.

Distinguished persons demand this Distinguished Whiskey



If it isn't pm —it isn't an evening

National Distillers Products Corp., N. Y. 34-8 Proof. 49% grain neutral spirits.

## This is the Mousetrap Maker's Door

Once, long ago, the world beat a path to it to buy his handmade mousetraps.

## This is a Weed

Lots of them are now growing on the mousetrap maker's path. HE REFUSED TO KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.

## This is a Mousetrap Factory

THERE ARE NO WEEDS AROUND IT.

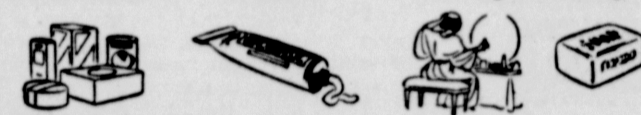
The mousetrap factory advertises. Therefore, many people can buy its mousetraps and buy them in their local stores.

The mousetrap factory makes many mousetraps. Because it makes many, it can make them cheaper.

In this way, people get better mousetraps for less money, and they don't have to go to the mousetrap maker to get them.

This isn't true only of mousetraps. People depend on advertising to find the best values in—

packaged foods toothpaste clothing soap



—almost all the necessities of modern living.

They rely on newspaper advertisements for information about these articles because there they can see them pictured, read about their merits, learn their prices and find out where to buy them.

What's more, people believe this advertising.

ADVERTISERS LIVE IN GOLDFISH BOWLS! The manufacturer or merchant whose advertising isn't honest and consistent won't stay in business long; the readers—who are their neighbors—will stop dealing with them and trade with honest manufacturers and merchants whose dependability is shown by consistent advertising

When business is better in this town everybody benefits: When everybody in the town knows what's going on all over the world, each man can tell better how to vote, what to buy and how to protect himself.

Read these ads each week. Tell your friends to read them. They tell you what an important part your newspaper has in helping you to know what's going on, so you can decide what you personally are going to do about it all.

The publisher of this paper wants to serve the community the best he possibly can. If you have any suggestions or questions or criticisms don't hesitate to write him a letter. It will receive personal attention.

## The Kingston Daily Freeman

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A modern, low-cost maintenance plan with 6 big advantages

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## The Kingston Daily Freeman

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KINGSTON, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 24, 1942.

### LENT AND WAR

When somebody says he hasn't decided whether to give up War for Lent or give up Lent for War, you get an instant chuckle. That's good. We need the chuckle. But there's something to think about in it, too. Perhaps it's a good thing that we face Lent just as we begin to face the reality of war. For if Lent means anything, it means sacrifice. It means depriving the body of a few little frills and softnesses that it does not need, in order that the life of the spirit may be emphasized.

That's what this war is all about. It's about getting freedom for the life of the spirit. It means giving up enervating ease and developing strong and austere lives, in order that all men, everywhere, may be free. Free to worship, to think, to breathe, to live as they think best, without hindrance or oppression. It means uniting for our country—giving up the small things of self for the great things of the whole. It means considering the welfare of one's neighbor before one's own. It means giving one's son, perhaps, for the freedom of sons of others—some living, some as yet unborn.

So Lent, with its lessened luxury and its deepened prayer, may help to strengthen every soul against the days to come.

### "WASTED TIME"

The monotony of army life, when recruits have once got used to it, may be to many ardent young men harder to endure than actual combat. Most men are brave in battle. Boredom, or a feeling that time and life are being wasted, is a deadly thing. But it has to be borne. A college president tells his students who have been called to service:

"All the months, perhaps years, of training, routine, drills, discipline, may lead to a mere five minutes of action with the enemy. But in that five minutes a man must be at the peak of efficiency—must be able to perform his particular task without a moment's hesitation. For it is not unlikely or even unusual that upon one man can depend the fate of an entire battalion or platoon."

He might have gone farther, pointing out the enormous value to the nation, and to the international cause in which the military men are enlisted, of merely having large forces of well-trained men ready, although the action may not come. War is often a sort of poker game, in which the mere existence of an adequate army—in other words, a winning hand—makes it unnecessary to fight. "They also serve who only stand and wait."

### NEW HEATING

It always has been hard to figure the cost of heating a home before it was built. The architect could give an approximate estimate, based on cubic content, number of windows and doors, kind of fuel, climate and so on. But until a family had actually gone through three or four winters, and could average the costs, nothing very definite was known. Now the engineering colleges are taking the heating of houses seriously. They are turning out facts instead of guesses.

Insulation makes a great difference in cost of heat. The placing of radiators makes a difference. Storm sash, in cold climates, also helps.

One of the more interesting of the new discoveries is a method called "radiant heat," by which pipes are placed inside walls instead of out in the rooms. The walls themselves radiate warmth. The air is said to be fresher and pleasanter by this method, and all the floor space in the room is available.

It is evident that small and inexpensive modern homes are coming to have comforts not dreamed of by the builders of the finest mansions twenty years ago.

### EMPTY AUSTRALIA

The "white Australia" policy has its drawbacks. For years the Australians have discouraged any immigration except British, and especially select British at that. They hoped to escape the problems of race and over-population. A country almost of the size of the

United States has only seven million people, less than the number living in New York City. That this was dangerous, they often have been warned. Lord Beaverbrook, for instance, Churchill's right-hand man, told the Australians not long ago that they were tempting fate if they expected seven million people to hold an empty continent against Japan's teeming hordes. Now the test is coming. We shall soon see whether Australia can remain a white man's continent.

### THE JOB AT HAND

"Stick to the job you are doing until your country calls you for service—only do that job a little better." That's the advice of Miss Margaret Bondfield, former British minister of labor.

That's one of the hard things for people to learn. In a time of general excitement, everybody wants to go out and do something spectacular. Our minds tend to function in an aura of glory.

But the fellow in the factory who does his own job so carefully that nothing ever has to be altered or sent back to be done over is serving his country well. The woman who does her housework so intelligently that the family is better cared for than ever is serving her country well.

So are the children who do their family chores in pleasant teamwork.

It isn't decent, the way some motorists with five good tires are gloating about so much room on the road.

The strangest thing at Washington lately was that it took a big fight to get air power recognized equally with land and sea power.

On mature reflection, daring Hitler and Hirohito to come over and lick us isn't so hot. The best defense is offense.

Knit socks, knit! Buy bonds, buy!  
We'll beat the enemy by and by.

There are still some people to whom Java merely means coffee.

Sometimes it's hard to draw the line between thrift and hoarding.

THAT BODY OF YOURS

By James W. Barton, M.D.

(Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act)

RELIEVING PAIN  
During the last war, the only way a recruit with hernia or rupture was accepted for any form of service was to be willing to undergo surgical operation.

What about the injection treatment of hernia, and why was it not used in suitable cases?

At that time surgeons would not use this method because the solutions that were injected were not always stable or reliable and the results were disappointing.

Today with proper solutions to inject and the injections done by surgeons, it has been found that about one in every three cases of hernia is suitable for the injection treatment which means little or no loss of time from work, no anaesthetic, and no hospital fees.

Another advance during the past few years is in the treatment of severe pain by the use of injections into the nerves and roots of nerves supplying the painful part. Formerly the solutions injected were unsuitable or not effective. Thus in the pain of tic douloureux (trifacial neuralgia) while there are cases still requiring surgery, most cases can now be relieved by these injections.

Drs. E. A. Rovenstone and H. M. Wertheim, New York, in the Journal of the American Medical Association report their success at the New York University College of Medicine in the treatment of intractable or unbearable pain by injections of procaine and alcohol. Among the various neuralgias these physicians mention tic douloureux, intractable pain of tuberculosis, severe pain in shoulder, severe pain in back of neck, pain between ribs, severe pain in lower back and leg (sciatica).

Another distressing pain is that caused by cancer which has made it necessary for physicians to prescribe opium and other pain killing drugs. This means that the patient is in a stupor most of the time. Even in cancer, where the nerve supplying part can be readily reached "the results are gratifying to many patients." Thus the pain from cancer about the face, neck and lungs can usually be controlled, whereas pain due to cancer of the abdominal organs may require pain killing drugs or surgery to give relief.

Conditions other than pain, such as excessive perspiration, phlebitis (inflammation of veins) were also reported successfully treated by these nerve blocking injections.

The thought then is that while many cases of severe pain may require surgery or pain killing drugs, most cases can now be relieved by injections of proper solutions properly given.

Cancer: Its Symptoms and Treatment

Everyone should know as much as possible about cancer because cancer is curable if found early. Send today for Dr. Barton's booklet entitled "Cancer: Its Symptoms and Treatment" (No. 110). Enclose ten cents and send request to The Bell Library, Post Office Box 75, Station O, New York, N. Y., mentioning the Kingston Daily Freeman.

Twenty and Ten Years Ago

Feb. 24, 1922.—Kingston Taxi Service equipped its cars with taximeters and cut rates 40 per cent. The charge for the first 2-3 miles was 30 cents under the new rate as against 75 cents under the old rate.

Trustees of School District No. 13, of Esopus, acting for its own and other districts, protested to state commissioner of education against payment of \$40 for each rural pupil at Kingston High School, as demanded by city education board.

Death of Saul Mains of this city, aged 91 years. Gilbert Drake of West Park died.

Feb. 24, 1932.—Local American Legion drive to aid unemployed reported \$139,253 pledged. Judge A. T. Clearwater gave an address on George Washington at the Rotary Club meeting.

The Rev. James N. Armstrong of the Roundout Presbyterian Church was the speaker at the Y. M. C. A.

Death of Stephen L. Barrett. For years he was storekeeper for Cornell Steamboat Co. David F. Furman died in this city.

Thomas M. Reynolds of Washington avenue died. Kingston High School defeated by Middletown at basketball.

## DEMOCRACY'S ANSWER!



## Washington in Wartime

By Jack Stinnett

Washington — With all the controversy and criticism over dancers, movie actors, unnecessary frills and what-not in the Office of Civilian Defense, very little has been written about the Civil Air Patrol, but it's at least one division of O.C.D. that is sailing along toward effective organization.

More than 24,000 pilots, from students who hug the wheel of a flying jockey on up to graybeards who got their start in the old crates of pre-World War I days and now can walk a four-motored transport through a hurricane, have enlisted in C.A.P. Nearly 17,500 have been certified by Washington and now are active in this service which includes everything from disaster relief to patrol and messenger duties for the armed forces.

The Texas wing of C.A.P. has a flying ambulance. In Seattle, one enlistee is a parachute surgeon who can land with a folding operating table and all the necessary surgical instruments for emergency operations. He has two trained assistants who can hit the ground just as quickly as he does.

One recent step taken by the national organization is the installation of punch-card index system and a "mechanical brain." Previously, demands on the C.A.P. were sufficiently localized that wing and group commanders

could fill requests from personal knowledge of the abilities of pilots under their direction. Now the organization and the services it performs have outgrown that system.

Suppose there was a hurry-up call for a man who could pilot a two-motor plane, fly blind over coastal areas, speak Dutch and manipulate an aerial camera. C.A.P. officials here would feed the personnel cards into the "mechanical brain" which sorts them at the rate of 400 a minute. In no time at all, they would have a handful of cards for the pilots with those accomplishments, select the one nearest the point of request and have him on the way to his assignment within an hour.

No organization, however, is perfect. C.A.P. is at the moment having its own little storm of internal strife. The momentous question is whether the C.A.P. women's uniform shall be slacks or a culotte.

A leader of the slack faction says: "Slacks are more practical and less cumbersome to girls climbing in and out of planes and wearing parachutes. Slacks and jodhpurs have always been the costumes of women flyers."

One of the culotte backers says: "Most girls look horrible in slacks, unless they are Powers models. Why not at least include culottes as optional?"

Acting supply officer Harry R. Playford is perplexed. He'll be happy to pass the buck to any one who wants it.

Automobile and other types of accident are so prevalent in this country today that someone is injured every three and one-third seconds and someone is killed every five and one-third minutes. At this rate, which means accidental death or injury to one of every 14 persons during the year, the chances are that even the unscathed will be confronted with some kind of accident emergency.

The majority of those who have faced some such test will readily admit their inefficiency, though it is usually to their credit and sorrow. Yet those who have not proved themselves are generally over-confident of their ability to cope with a crisis, and it is possible they will be surprised to know, as a result of psychological tests, that:

Out of 100 individuals confronted with an emergency, 95 can neither think nor act correctly, three can think correctly but cannot act, and only two can both think and act correctly.

Each of us, whether he likes it or not, is faced with the question: How will you react in an emergency? And the chances apparently are 98 to two that unless you have taken the slight trouble to acquire a knowledge of first aid, you will be just about as helpful and effective as Pat or my friend whose ignorance was almost equally great.

Fortunately, the American Red Cross conducts first aid training courses which make it possible for virtually everyone to take his place in the ranks of "Who's Who in an Emergency."

By means of such knowledge and the training that establishes correct patterns of reaction, the surprise element present in every emergency is largely eliminated and sure, controlled action becomes easy. Psychologically speaking, the stimulus is short-circuited through the reflexes and reaction time is greatly speeded up.

When confronted with an emergency you need ask yourself only two questions: "Have I the ability to aid?" and "By what means can I help?" If you will read the remainder of the articles of this series you will be well on the way to a satisfactory answer.

Red Cross War Fund

A substantial contribution toward the \$45,000 American Red Cross War Fund to be raised by the Ulster County Committee will help keep the fighting men healthy, happy and efficient.

When you have read this newspaper, save it for defense.

By Bressler



## Samaritans Safer

Who's Who in Emergency

By L. M. Thompson, M.D., Assistant Director, First Aid, Matter Safety and Accident Prevention Service of the American National Red Cross

The odd and unpredictable reactions of individuals in the face of emergency would often be laughable if the results were not so frequently tragic.

There is the legendary one about Pat, found weeping beside the body of strangled Mike. He explained that Mike had cut himself while shaving and that he had put a tourniquet around Mike's neck to keep him from bleeding to death.

A bit far-fetched, perhaps. But a friend of mine, who once thought the Pat-and-Mike anecdote laughable, was recently one of a group who looked on helplessly while the victim of an automobile accident quickly bled to death from a gashed throat. Wishing desperately that he knew what to do, my friend reported that the only thing he could think of at the moment of crisis was that impossible yarn about Pat and Mike. Yet the life of that individual might have been saved had my friend or any one of that handful of ignorant onlookers known what to do pending medical aid.

Automobile and other types of accident are so prevalent in this country today that someone is injured every three and one-third seconds and someone is killed every five and one-third minutes. At this rate, which means accidental death or injury to one of every 14 persons during the year, the chances are that even the unscathed will be confronted with some kind of accident emergency.

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## Today in Washington

Leiserson's Statements Are Worth Reading by Laborer, Executives, Congressmen and Most of All by Roosevelt

By DAVID LAWRENCE

Washington, Feb. 24 — There ought to be some way of paying tribute to those members of President Roosevelt's administration who brave the frowns of criticism and speak out publicly against mistakes being made.

Perhaps the most useful contribution yet offered to the solution of the vexatious problems of management-union friction has just been made by William M. Leiserson who, as an appointee of President Roosevelt is one of the three members of the National Labor Relations Board which enforces the Wagner act.

Mr. Leiserson is known as a friend of the laboring man, having served for several years with distinction as chairman of the National Mediation Board which is the organization charged by law with handling disputes growing out of labor problems on the railroads.

What Mr. Leiserson has said is worth reading by labor union officers, by management executives, by members of congress and most of all by President Roosevelt himself. It is a speech so plainly objective and impersonal and so tactfully phrased to avoid giving offense to any government agency or group that it must rank as a constructive contribution to the cause of accelerated production which alone can help to bring victory in the war.

Mr. Leiserson doesn't mince words. He says labor groups have been granted representation in the O. P. M., in the old National Defense Mediation Board, in the new President's Committee on Labor Problems and in the new War Labor Board but still labor isn't satisfied. He points out that the labor division of the O. P. M. failed because "we do not have to be versed in the philosophy of management to understand that it is not practical to mix the policy-making functions of an organization with the operating functions."

On this point Mr. Leiserson says bluntly: "The experience makes it plain that the entirely legitimate aspiration of the labor movement to participate on equal terms with the industrial management in the common war effort cannot be satisfied by the mere process of appointing

labor men to government jobs paralleling jobs held by industrial managers. It does not work and satisfies no one. It leads to maneuvering and argument about policy among operating officials whose sole duty should be to carry out promptly and efficiently the operating orders of policy-making authorities. It turns a production organization into a debating society."

Mr. Leiserson goes on to say that the old national defense mediation board collapsed because "the board itself made a fatal error in confusing mediation with arbitration." Of the new labor board, he says there is no essential difference between it and its predecessor. "One," he says, "was a mediation board that arbitrated; the other is an arbitration board that mediates."

Pointing out that the two major issues—requests for a closed shop and wage increases—call for a national policy rather than piecemeal treatment, Mr. Leiserson predicts stormy days ahead and fears that "war production will be impeded unless broad policies are determined in advance and people may know what to expect in the way of compulsory union membership or wage adjustments in relation to cost of living."

Still believing that these questions can be mutually adjusted between management and labor, Mr. Leiserson says President Roosevelt made a mistake recently in adjourning his war labor committee conference of union leaders and employers without coming to grips finally with these points. He says that the conference ought to be reconvened to that end or else congress must enunciate a national policy. He thinks management-union committees should be consultative and cites an example of the same thing working successfully alongside rather than inside the government.

The foregoing excerpts hardly tell the story of what was contained in Mr. Leiserson's address of 5,000 words originally delivered at C. C. N. Y., but if any reader wishes a copy and will send a self-addressed envelope, this respondent will be glad to supply the full text with his compliments. The address is 2201 M. street, North-west, Washington, D. C. (Reproduction Rights Reserved).

Ellenville, Feb. 24 — Attorney Benjamin Lonstein has left to spend two weeks at Miami, Fla.

Mrs. Robert McConnell has left for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. James Smith of Fenway Hall, Chicago.

The Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd W. Bell left the latter part of the week for Cooperstown where they will spend a month. The Rev. Mr. Bell is recuperating from a recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wagar and son, Warren and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wagar and son, Richard, and daughter, Eleanor, of Brooklyn, spent the week-end and holiday with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Richards of this village, and Harold Wagar and Miss Mabel Wagar, at Ulster Heights.

Arthur DeGroff of Mattewan visited friends in town on Monday.

S. M. Boyce visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Horn at Middletown on Monday.

Mr. D. Raymond is leaving this week for a vacation in Delray, Fla.

Donald Sprague, a student at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, spent the Washington's Birthday weekend with his father, Frank H. Sprague.

Mrs. Dennis Ury is spending a couple of weeks with Mr. Ury, who is employed on defense work at Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Joseph O'Brien has been spending a few days with relatives in New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vorce and daughter, Mrs. Carl Biers, and son, Richard, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Zupp on Sunday en route to their home at Ballston Spa, from Middletown, where they had attended the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. Harry Miller has been spending a few days in Stone Ridge, called there by the illness and death of her mother, Mrs. Minnie Hallenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Coffin and son, Stephen, and daughter, Phyllis, of Old Greenwich, Conn., were here last week-end and holiday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Burton H. Wood.

Horace Sarr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sarr, has left for Bridgeport, Conn., to join his brother, Robert Sarr, who is employed in a defense plant there.

Miss Mildred White of Rockville Center, L. I., was a week-end visitor at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Frear. Edsel Brundage of Paterson, N. J., spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. David Brundage.

Mrs. Richard A. Porter is spending a couple of weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw Washbond, at Keene Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Delaney have left for Hartford, Conn., where the former expects to have employment.

John S. Sprague, son of Frank H. Sprague of this village, has received notification of his appointment as an ensign in the United States Naval Reserves. He expects to receive his commission in about two weeks.

Beautiful memorial altar flags, including a United States flag and a Christian flag, were dedicated Methodist Church on Sunday, February 22, by the pastor, the Rev. Donald H. Spencer. The flags were given in memory of Eugene E. Slater, by his wife, Leota E. Slater. Mr. Slater, who was a member of the official board of the church, passed away on February 21, 1941. The fourth quarterly conference was held at the Methodist Church Sunday evening following the reg-

ular evening service. The Rev. Dr. George A. MacDonald, superintendent of the Newburgh District of the New York Conference, presided at the conference. The Rev. Mr. MacDonald also preached the sermon at the church services.

Looking Backward

(By The Associated Press)

One Year Ago Today

Hitler promises fierce submarine warfare to smash Britain. Mussolini, announcing arrival of German aid in Sicily and Libya, foresees victory but warns of long war.

Two Years Ago Today

Hitler, in Munich speech, says Reich will crush plutocrats. Prime Minister Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, lauds Finland's stand, outlines Britain's war aims. Moscow claims capture of Finnish fortress of Kolvito.

25 Years Ago Today

Germans begin general retreat along Ancre; British occupy Petit Moreau.

ular evening service. The Rev. Dr. George A. MacDonald, superintendent of the Newburgh District of the New York Conference, presided at the conference. The Rev. Mr. MacDonald also preached the sermon at the church services.

## Regents Policy on Release of Pupils For Work on Farms

Albany, February 23 — Special consideration by the Board of Regents on the release of school children for farm work and on the schools' health and physical training program, both brought to public attention by the war, has resulted in the announcement today of the following statement of policies:

The need for the release of children from the schools for farm work is stated to be the shortage of agricultural labor, now acute and threatening to become more so. Apprehension has been expressed in many quarters lest such release should prove only an entering wedge for the exploitation of child labor and the breaking down of wage scales. In such a situation, which invites heated controversy, it is important to have a clear definition of the area in which the Board of Regents and the Education Department have a responsibility.

The question of whether there is such an acute shortage of agricultural labor as to threaten the food supply should be determined by the federal and state departments of agriculture, which have ample machinery for gathering the evidence and making a sound decision. If there be such shortage, as there is every reason to believe there is, it is for the Federal and State Governments to determine whether it is to be corrected by taking pupils from the public schools or from other sources of labor supply.

If it be from youths in the schools, then the ages, conditions of employment, transportation and the like, should be determined by legislation. The Education Department should not have the responsibility of dealing with these factors because the moment the children are released from school they become laborers rather than pupils. It should be the purpose of all the educational authorities of the state to cooperate with any program which the national and state authorities determine to be essential to the vigorous prosecution of the war.

It is the responsibility of the Education Department to see that the work of the schools is not unnecessarily interrupted, and that the drainage of students that will take place under such circumstances is accomplished with minimum loss to the individual pupil.

There is another important responsibility. State aid for public school under existing law is based on pupil attendance. The release of students for agricultural work will necessarily fall heavily on the rural schools. Their state aid should not be diminished because pupils are excused for service on the farms. It is necessary, therefore, that the legislature authorize the commissioner of education to provide for the excuse of pupils in accordance with the federal and state policy and at the same time to consider them in attendance for the purpose of state aid allocation. As the guardian of the public school system, the Board of Regents desires that these two responsibilities, the one that the school is not unnecessarily interrupted and the other that state aid is not diminished, shall be adequately performed.

**Health and Physical Training**  
The other problem, namely that of health and physical training, has been made more acute in the public mind by current reports of the physical defects shown by the draft. The Board of Regents and the Education Department for some years have been endeavoring to arouse the people to the need for a more searching and far-reaching health program for the public schools.

Such an undertaking requires larger funds than either state or local authorities have at their disposal. As a consequence there is considerable variation in programs affecting the health of pupils in different districts and areas of the state.

The health program has been largely confined to an examination of individual pupils, often superficial and in almost all cases without any follow-up of adequate corrective measures. Many parents did this, some were unable to do so, and some, unimpressed, neglected to do so. An encouraging result of the examinations has been that a large percentage of younger children were found relatively free of physical defects expect minor ones of easy correction. When not remedied, however, these minor defects not infrequently developed into serious conditions as the child grew older. The relatively small percentage of children having more serious defects, while not adequately cared for, has on the whole, probably, received more attention in the shape of correction than the minor matters above referred to. All should now be attended to more completely and thoroughly than they have been in the past.

Then, too, there is the question of nutrition, which has such an important bearing on the health of children. Too little attention has been paid in our schools to that subject and no adequate machinery of correctives has been developed.

The program for health education was provided for by regulations of the Commissioner of Education approved by the Board of Regents in 1937. These regulations also provided for securing physical fitness of the children in school by training under supervision.

In the public mind the activities having to do with sports, games and contests are given the greater attention in the fields of physical training, and these activities have occupied a good deal of the attention of the school authorities. Five years have now elapsed since the regulations were enacted, and a review of the progress made gives great encouragement. But there seems to be needed at this time a stepping up of the program, particularly with a view to conforming to the constitutional mandate that all the children of the state have opportunity for an education in the public schools, which is now conceived of

as including health education and physical training.

The equipment at present available in the public schools is not adequate for the type of physical training that many of our educators feel is most desirable, but in these times it can hardly be expected that capital outlays will be made to make up such inadequacies; and consequently it must be realized that the schools will be obliged to conduct their programs for physical training with such equipment as is available.

There is nothing impossible about doing this, provided the physical training is based largely on body-building calisthenics and similar activities. This form of training requires no equipment and can be given to all who are physically able to take this exercise and who do not obtain equivalent or more exercise in sports. The training may reasonably be given under the supervision of trained physical directors but under the immediate leadership of the students themselves, if need be.

As the program has developed, the full time required by the rules to be given to physical training can not be given within the school day as ordinarily fixed by the local school authorities. It has been found in many schools of the state that the regulations can be fully lived up to and the program carried out, by an extension of the school day from 3 o'clock to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. We are opposed to military training in the public schools.

It is desirable, however, that for the rest of the current school year the local school authorities, where necessary, lengthen the school day, to get in as much of the required physical education as can be had during that extended period for as many of the boys and girls as can be given the physical training.

Looking forward to the next school year, it is desirable that the local school authorities so adjust their schedules that the required school subjects can be allotted an adequate time, and also sufficient time had in the schedule for giving physical education and instruction to all the children, as required by the regulations.

### Train Delays Resulting From Crossing Accidents

Train delays resulting from accidents at grade crossings caused by careless motorists are seriously retarding the national war effort, it was asserted today by Charles E. Hill, general safety agent of the New York Central System, in a survey of recent grade crossing accidents in the nation.

Mr. Hill reported that there is a monthly average of 702 freight trains delayed 460 hours and 435 passenger trains delayed 200 hours as a result of such accidents in the nation. Of these accidents, he further reported, 82 per cent occur at crossings having the added protection of flashing lights, gates or watchman and in one-third of them the motorist drives his car into the side of the train. The average daily delay, he estimated, is 22 hours to 38 trains.

While the loss of life and property is serious, Mr. Hill said, "yet aside from this we are now confronted with a loss that during our present emergency stands out more glaringly than any other. This is the delay to trains occasioned through such accidents. These trains may be transporting defense material. A delay in these movements may be sufficient to seriously affect our ability to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion."

In a review of five typical grade crossing accidents on the New York Central recently, he revealed that 12 passenger trains were delayed a total of 13 hours and seven minutes. In four of these accidents the automobiles involved were abandoned; in the other the automobile was driven into the side of the train. One of the accidents resulted in personal injury, but all caused considerable property loss to the railroad and substantial delays to trains.

### WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Feb. 24 — The war drive of the American Red Cross in Woodstock has gone over the top. The thermometer on the green indicates that the \$2,500 which was Woodstock's allotment has been reached. The village has never failed as yet to meet a quota and this is again in exact tradition with former years.

Mr. and Mrs. Trankler with their family spent Washington's Birthday week-end at Sunshine cottage. They will probably return there for the summer some time in June.

There were many out-of-town guests in Woodstock over the holiday. A number of the local hotels and boarding houses had a large guest list.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Herrick entertained a number of guests Sunday evening. Among those present were Bill Southard of Brooklyn, their week-end guest, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Harrison, Heather and Leith Harrison and Ralph Eighmey.

Last Sunday being laymen's Sunday, various laymen spoke at the Methodist Church. The service was conducted by Sherman Short. Arthur Stone of Shady spoke as did Harley Shultz. Mr. MacDaniel offered prayer and Mathew Chambers was one of the lay speakers, also Norman Smith read the scripture.

**Lenten Service Slated**  
The second mid-week Lenten meditation will be held in Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church on Livingston street tomorrow evening, February 25, at 7:30 o'clock. The theme of the meditation will be the second word of Christ from the Cross, "Verily I Say Unto Thee, Today Shalt Thou Be With Me in Paradise." The choir will sing a Lenten anthem. The organist, Miss Ruth Mueller, will give a brief organ recital beginning at 7:15 o'clock.

## EIGHT DIE WHEN TRAIN HITS MOTORCAR



Eight persons were killed when a train struck this automobile near Abingdon, Va. Taylor Reynolds, the driver, was seriously injured; his wife and four children, besides three other passengers, were killed.

## Diseases Likely To Invade U. S. Causing Concern

**Tropical Scourges Those Which Worry Doctors Most; Army Does 'Rush Job'**

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE  
(Wide World Science Editor)

New Orleans, Feb. 24.—Potential invasion of the United States by the disease germs of the whole world is causing concern in the medical profession.

Japanese guns at Pearl Harbor were the signal that literally opened America's long-guarded doors, and already the first microbe enemies have begun infiltration.

The danger is subtle. Many of the diseases our soldiers will encounter and bring back are well-known here, and not much feared. But in the tropical areas these same diseases include more virulent types. The microbes themselves are a little different, and these virulent types are rarely found in the United States. They can flourish here if they get a foothold.

The virulent strains hide behind the fact that native peoples are little affected. But our soldiers and our people have little resistance to these strains.

Lurking behind these germs are the great plagues, which long ago were banished from the American way of life. Most of them are endemic in the areas where American troops are now on guard or in battle. Not one of the great enemies is missing in the roll call of the zones where Americans may fight.

The germ foes are lumped under the name tropical diseases. This is a misleading name, since some are tropical only in the sense that they have long been under control in the sticky northlands, where they once flourished.

**Doing Rush Job**  
Military medical men are doing rush job of defense by training hundreds of doctors in tropical medicine. At Tulane University School of Medicine, which for years has been the foremost tropical medicine center in the United States, Dr. C. E. Faust, acting head of the department of tropical medicine and president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, gives this outline:

The four most common of these diseases are Bacillary Dysentery, Amebiasis, Malaria and Hookworm.

The first two are not uncommon in the north, for the carriers are humans, and contaminated food and drink. Surveys in the north have shown 3 to 4 per cent of the people are carriers of amebiasis.

Amebiasis is the disease which took a sensational surge in Chicago during the Century of Progress, and numbered Texas (Hello Sucker) Guinan among its victims.

Difficulties with both diseases in the north are anticipated if the more virulent types are imported. Hookworm would probably be confined to the south, where the same threat of virulent types hold.

Malaria might be largely confined to the south. But there are considerable risks in the north. The most feared plagues are bubonic, or black death, and epidemic typhus, the European fever which killed 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 in and after World War I.

Carried By Rats  
Bubonic plague is carried by rats and other animals. But it spreads to man mainly from rat fleas. This plague now exists among ground squirrels in the western United States. It has not spread to the domestic rats, and American deaths have been only a few a year from contact with wild rodents.

However, the so-called tropical rat fleas that are the main carriers have been found on American rats as far north as Central New York and Wisconsin.

Epidemic typhus is louse-born. American sanitation may offer adequate protection.

Other diseases which can spread easily in the United States are relapsing fever, yellow fever and cholera. But cholera probably would not get far because of sanitary precautions. There are also some blood fluke diseases.

## Eastern New York Raids Continue

**Ex-German Storm Trooper Arrested at Elmsmere, Cornelius Says**

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—Renewed eastern New York raids under Federal Bureau of Investigation supervision have brought to 10 the prisoners held for alleged violation of the President's proclamation against retention of contraband by aliens.

Arthur Cornelius, Jr., Albany F. B. I. office chief, announced last night the arrest of an Elmsmere man, described as formerly a German storm trooper, found in possession of a movie camera, and two other aliens.

The unidentified trio was held on order of U. S. Attorney Ralph Emmons for action by the Federal Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

The latest raids, like those over the week-end which the F. B. I. said netted a German-American bund leader, four Italians and two Germans, brought state and local police and deputy sheriffs into action.

Contraband seizures included dynamite, caps and fuses in Schenectady. Other raids were in Corinth, Elmsmere, Glenville, Grosvener's Corners and Palmer.

## Japs Steal Anglo Top Spot Today From Roosevelt

London, Feb. 24 (AP)—London morning newspapers gave President Roosevelt's speech prominent places in their columns today, emphasizing his declaration that the United States must fight all around the world and his promise that the Allied powers soon would be able to assume the offensive.

The Japanese submarine attack on the California coast displaced Mr. Roosevelt's speech as top news in the afternoon newspapers. Generous portions of the President's text were quoted on the front pages, however.

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**Red Cross War Fund**  
A substantial contribution toward the \$45,000 American Red Cross War Fund to be raised by the Ulster County Committee will help keep the fighting men, healthy, happy and efficient.

The Ulster County Chapter of the American Institute of Banking will have William Powers, a member of the staff of the American Bankers' Association, as guest speaker at its class meeting in the Kingston High School at 7:30 o'clock this evening. Mr. Powers' talk will be of special interest to bankers and all Ulster county bankers are urged to attend, whether they are members or non-members of the A.I.B.

**Banking Chapter Meeting**  
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## What Congress Is Doing Today

(By The Associated Press)

**Senate**  
Considers \$32,762,737,900 war appropriation bill. Judiciary subcommittee starts hearings on measure to provide penalties for divulging confidential government information.

**House**  
Considers repeal of congressional pensions. Naval committee continues study of naval ordinance. Agriculture committee hears farm leaders on draft.

**Yesterday**  
**Senate**  
Received two proposals for abolishing the Office of Civilian Defense and having war department take over its activities.

Appropriations committee approved \$32,762,737,900 war appropriation bill, boosting by \$691,836,000 the amount voted by house.

**House**  
Routine session.

**Schoonmaker Promoted**  
The promotion of Private Stanley C. Schoonmaker, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Schoonmaker to

the grade of corporal, has been announced in orders issued in the 29th Infantry at Fort Benning, Ga. Corporal Schoonmaker is assigned to Company M and military authorities stated that his promotion was based on his attention to duty and soldierly qualities.

### CASH to pay your INCOME TAX

Any credit-worthy man or woman who needs extra cash for Income Tax purposes can get it through a loan at 'Personal'. These loans are made for periods to suit the convenience of the customer and can be repaid in small monthly instalments. You just sign a note or you may name your furniture or auto as security. All loans are made quickly, without involving outsiders. Phone or come in today.

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\$40	8 mos. 12 mos. 18 mos.
\$100	13.95 9.75 6.97
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Smart cotton frocks to usher in the spring season! Printed seersuckers, striped piques, woven chambrays and novelty cottons in gay, fresh colors. Sizes 12-20 and 38-46.

**Novelty TEA APRONS**

Made of fine percale, fast color, neatly trimmed. Special ..... **29c**

**Novelty TEA APRONS**

Good sized with full sleeves applique trims, made of 80 square print ..... **49c**

**Simple But Smart Fashions For The Thrifty Woman! DRESSES**

Novelty cottons and spun rayons in stripes, florals, checks and plain colors. Sizes 12 to 44. **1.44**

**PENNEY'S HAS EVERYTHING YOU NEED IN WORK CLOTHES**

**Men's Matching SHIRT and PANT SETS**

set **3.18**

Sturdily made of a Sanforized plain fabric! Dress-type SHIRTS, matching PANTS—graduated sizes.

**Sanforized Army Cloth SHIRT, PANT SETS**

**\$3.96**

Approved by the U. S. Army! Dress-type SHIRT Matching PANTS with boatstail drill pockets! Waistband OVERALLS Big Mac cowboy type! Sanforized! \* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**Sanforized WORK PANTS**

**\$1.79**

Made of extra tough moleskin and whipcord. Boat sail pocket linings for extra service. Size 30 to 42.

**Men's Big Mac Bib OVERALLS**

**\$1.39**

Of sanforized 8 oz. denim! Triple stitched, bar-tacked strain points!

**Men's Work SWEATERS**

**98c**

Coat style, fleece lined. Brown or black. Size 38 to 46.

**NATION WIDE\* WORK GLOVES... 8 pr. \$1.00**

**LONG WEARING WORK GLOVES..... \$1.89**

**LEATHER FACED GLOVES..... 49c**

**STURDY COTTON WORK SOCKS..... 2-35c**

**RAILROADER STYLE SHOP CAPS..... 35c**

\* Sanforized means fabric shrinkage will not exceed 1%.

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than the average of the 4 other largest-selling brands tested—less than any of them—according to independent scientific tests of the smoke itself!

## CAMEL

THE CIGARETTE OF COSTLIER TOBACCOS



Jimmy Johnson's Dad

Jimmy Johnson's daddy is an awful lot of fun. He's a peacherino pitcher and can hit a real home run. I know my dad could play as well, but when I ask him to. He's always awful busy and got something else to do.

Jimmy Johnson's daddy knows a lot of dandy games. And he plays 'em with us fellows, and he don't call Jimmy "James."

I'll bet my dad knows things that's fun for fellows, too. But he's always awful busy and got something else to do. —our sincere appreciation to the unknown author.

First college president—How is religion progressing in your school?

Second college president—Greatly troubled by the Holy Rollers.

First college president—Holy Rollers! I never heard of their getting into a university.

Second college president—Our Holy Rollers are different. They wake up on Sunday morning and instead of getting up and going to church they roll over and go to sleep again.

They Even Brag About It

When lovely woman stoops to folly, She writes the tales in acts and scenes; Published, it sounds rather jolly In the confession magazines.

Friend—I don't like to say it, dear, but Fred doesn't seem to be as well dressed as when you married him three years ago.

Doctor's wife—That's strange. I'm positive it's the same suit.

A barber Bill, has more than a dozen hair tonics basking on the little marble shelf in front of his chair.

He says they're good for dandruff, falling hair and other ailments and barbers and patrons suffer in common.

A customer the other day, who evidently believes in rejuvenation, said to Bill: "Hey, doc, can you recommend anything for grey hair?"

"Only respect, sir," the old boy replied.

Machine Gun Practice

He was insanely jealous, and somewhat fond of strife. He swore he'd shoot the rascals, that flirted with his wife.

Now she, while at the seaside, had made a host of friends, and what you might call flirting, oh, well, that just does.

"You'll never, never do it," she told him with a sob.

It would take machine-gun practice to fit you for the job.

Correct this sentence: "Bill hates this society stuff," said the wife, "and I won't have him being a martyr for my sake."

A little boy was saying his go-to-bed prayers in a very low voice.

Mother—I can't hear you, dear. Junior—I wasn't talking to you.

Landlord—I'm not raising your rent next month.

Tenant—Thanks, old man. I was just wondering how I could do it.

Moss Features Syndicate Greensboro, N. C.

Unemployment Insurance Benefits in January

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 24—Unemployment insurance benefits of \$6,545,643 in the form of 526,852 individual checks were distributed to unemployed men and women in New York state during January, it was announced today by Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller. This figure represents an increase of 54 per cent over December, 1941, but is 21 per cent less than a year ago.

January payments for the Kingston employment office amounted to \$33,610.80 for the 1941-1942 benefit year, in the form of 2,889 separate checks. The average benefit payment for a single week of unemployment in the Kingston area was \$11.34 for the month.

Each of the 60 offices outside of New York city reported increased benefit payments in January, compared with December. In fact, the increase was 79 per cent compared with 48 per cent in New York city. These substantial increases were due to curtailment of automobile production, continued slackness in apparel trades, construction, and reduced operations of plants utilizing wool, rubber, or metals for non-defense goods. More than 40 per cent of January's beneficiaries drew the top rate of \$15 per week, reflecting a substantial proportion of unemployment among the higher-wage groups.

Almost 59,000 new benefit claimants filed for unemployment insurance during the month. This total was seven per cent less than in December, largely because a 14 per cent decline in new claimants in New York city offset a six per cent increase in the remainder of the state. The wool-curtailment order has adversely affected employment in certain upstate textile centers. Reduced construction activity on public projects and post-holiday lay-offs in retail trade have also helped to swell the load of new claimants.

Unemployment insurance reserves for New York state passed

## DANGEROUS BAGGAGE

BY ELEANOR ALLENBURY

Chapter 23

One Mystery More

BLINDFOLDED, gagged, and bound and racing through the city streets as if speed laws didn't exist. It couldn't possibly be really happening, Sharon thought wildly. It was too absurdly melodramatic. But, she tried vainly to free her hands, it was happening.

Could it have been this about which the Countess had warned her, she thought, trying to brace herself against the car's wild lurching. Or, was it some scheme evolved by the Countess herself to get Sharon out of her way? And what had they done with Tom? Slipping across the wide seat she made sure that she was the only "passenger." She was alone—with some madman at the wheel.

The car slowed now with a high whine of brakes and turned sharply. A sharp jolt and then the sound of a gate clanging shut behind them. The car stopped so abruptly Sharon was thrown forward onto her knees. Someone opened the door, lifted her out.

"Sorry we had to handle you so roughly, Sharon."

It was Harvey Goodwin himself. He unfastened the gag, pulled off the blindfold.

For a moment, Sharon blinked at him, trying to focus her eyes and her thoughts. Then she glanced at the wrists, rubbed red by the handcuffs, and indignation came a boil within her.

"What in the name of heaven did you think you were doing?" she demanded, furiously.

Goodwin opened the door to the plant office, snapped on a light, motioned her inside.

When he'd closed the door, he said quietly, "I am sorry to have had to take such rough measures. I had to get Tom Stafford out of the way. I had the boys bind you up too, so Tom would not suspect you were an accomplice."

"Oh! Sharon rubbed her wrists. 'Well, why didn't you tell me?'

"Because I wanted you to react quite naturally," he smiled. "And you did! I'm sure Pavlo has some bruised shins."

"Pavlo!"

"Pavlo is driving the car that is taking Tom to a safe place," Goodwin explained, grimly. "Pavlo will see that he is put to sleep for a few hours. And when young Tom wakes up again, he'll be back in my guest room and never know the awful 'head' he has is anything but a nasty hangover! That takes care of the opposition—for tonight."

Maybe, Sharon amended silently, Tom may have been "high" enough to put on a good act. But he hadn't been drunk. Tom was too smart for that. Furthermore, he would certainly remember that scene on the terrace—hangover or not! But, and she shrugged away from all that, that was tomorrow's problem and it would have to wait until then. Right now, there was too much else to worry about.

Grim Errand

"HERE, put this on," Mr. Goodwin ordered, handing her a flannel-lined raincoat. "You are driving the second truck. Just follow me. It's after eleven now so we'll have to step on it."

She struggled into the oversized coat, turned back the sleeves so that her hands were free. Pulled a man's cap over her head. "And better take this—just in case," Goodwin handed her the ugly little automatic he had carried on their trip to Half Moon.

Sharon drew back. "No, thanks. I'm more afraid of that than I would be of a hold-up."

"Take it," he insisted curtly. "And use it if you have to. Snap this release," he showed her, "and then pull the trigger. Aim low."

With dread, Sharon felt him slip the gun into the big side pocket of the raincoat.

"All set?" he asked a moment later.

Sharon could only nod.

They crossed the darkened yard toward the looming shadows of two big trucks. Someone climbed down out of the cab of one as they approached.

"Everything all right?" Goodwin demanded sharply.

"Yes, boss."

"Good." Then to Sharon. "Up you go."

She scrambled into the cab, clutched the big wheel with cold, trembling hands. The engine was already growling quietly. She waited until the truck ahead moved toward the gate. Then she released the brake, slipped the gear, felt the big heavy monster under her take hold, move forward. They were off!

The plant, in the southern part of the city, was some four miles from the warehouse on the docks. To Sharon, that night it seemed forty. Goodwin led the way by circuitous back streets, little-travelled, but poorly lit. And the fog which had been pouring in from the ocean, curtailed the streets ahead. Eerily, the tall, darkened buildings lining the streets loomed suddenly out of the fog, followed by their passing with hollow, muffled echoes. Occasionally a traffic signal light blinked warningly. And from out on the bay, fog horns wailed like lost souls.

Numb with cold and with a fear that chilled her even more than the dank fog, Sharon kept her eyes fastened on the truck ahead

and prayed for sheer physical courage to see this through.

Finally, the big lumbering truck Goodwin drove turned into the Embarcadero. Clear out to the end and then finally into the yawning opening of a warehouse. Sharon pulled on the wheel, slowed cautiously as the truck ahead disappeared in the cavern of darkness.

"Douse those lights." A gruff command shouted at her as she pulled in.

Obediently, she snapped the switch and felt as if the darkness had pounced down at her. She jerked the truck to a dead stop.

"That's good. I'll take it from here." The same strange voice.

Her eyes still unaccustomed to the dark, she fumbled her way out of the truck's cab, stepped down onto the cold cement floor.

Then Goodwin spoke just beside her. "That's all for now. You can wait outside. The truck will be ready to take back in about half an hour. Let us know if you see any suspicious loiterers. Got it?"

"Yes," Sharon didn't wait for any more. Only too glad to be out of that black cave, she went out onto the street.

Deserted, almost completely blacked out, the docks stood like hulking, black monsters crouched as if to spring.

Down the street, a lone night watchman prowled, his flashlight tracing long, ghostly fingers up the walls of the huge building. And the rest of the street beyond, shrouded in white fog.

Sharon shivered uncontrollably, saw her shiver breathe make a little plume of smoke in the cold air. She walked the length of the building and back, briskly, trying to rouse the circulation in her chilled body.

Something Wrong!

BACK at the great doorway again, she was surprised to find it closed! Only the small door marked "office" remained unlocked. Stepping inside, Sharon found herself in a small, dimly lit room, crammed with tall filing cases, an old-fashioned roll-top desk. A door opposite her opened into the warehouse. Pursuing the sound of voices beyond, she crossed the tiny office, peered into the gloom beyond.

Mountainous piles of sacks on either side of the huge building. Row after row disappearing into the darkness as if there were no end. Sacks of what, she wondered idly. Then she heard Goodwin's voice.

"Put our cases on the bottom. The wheat on top. And pack them tight so they won't roll," he told someone sharply. "Remember these have got a long ways to go."

Long? To Los Angeles? Surely not more than a few hours by the slowest kind of freighter. Still—Then another word snagged her attention. Wheat!

Her curiosity roused, Sharon stepped out of the light of the narrow doorway, into the gloom, walked closer to the sound of Goodwin's voice.

"But look, boss, if they count these bags—"

"They won't," Goodwin interrupted. "Just do as I tell you. And make it snappy. Be sure you keep track of the code numbers. Now move."

Aware now of the many figures moving through the darkness, Sharon watched, fascinated, Silhouetted by the faint reflection of light from the bay, men passing to and fro through the side-opening of the warehouse were plainly visible. And the superstructure of the small boat tied at the dock there. The burden each man carried made him grotesquely misshapen when, in the instant he moved up the gang-plank, Sharon could see him.

They worked at top speed. Staggering up the gang plank with a heavy load, returning on the run to the gradually diminishing stack of boxes.

Finally one of the men drew near enough Goodwin—and, unknowingly, Sharon—to say, "We've got the steel aboard, sir. Shall we start loading that wheat?"

"Right. Are the gas tanks full?"

"Yes, sir."

"We'll pull out in fifteen minutes, then."

"Aye, sir."

Goodwin spun on his heel then, walked directly toward where Sharon stood concealed in darkness. Before she could step out of his way, he had bumped squarely into her. He grabbed her instantly.

"Who is it?"

"It's—Sharon," wincing under the cruel grasp of his fingers.

He released her. "I thought I told you to stand outside! What are you doing in here?"

"Just watching."

"Do your watching outside, then," he curtly. "I'm depending on you to warn me if anyone shows up."

Without replying, but stinging under the sharp rebuke, Sharon fled back through the office to the damp, cold street outside. There, as she paced slowly to keep from freezing, she tried to organize her impressions.

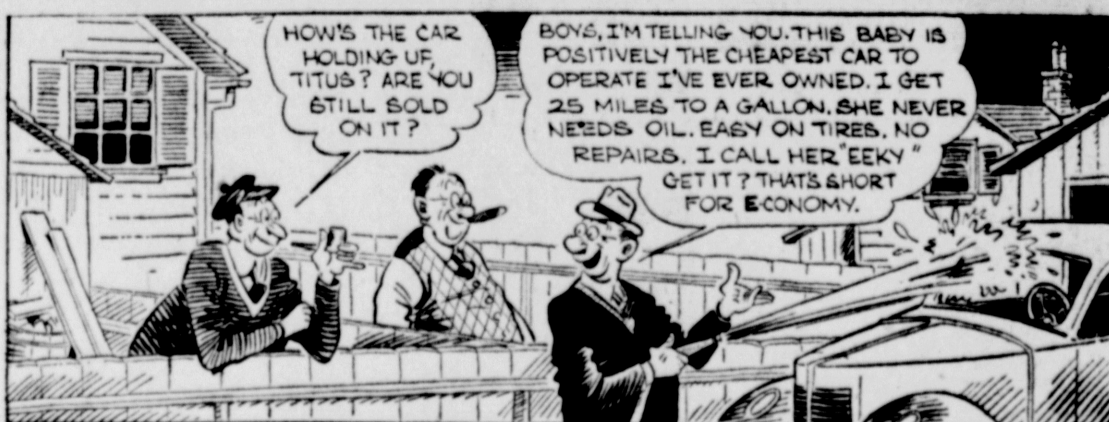
Something told her there was much about tonight's strange developments that she did not understand. Too much! The violence, the secrecy, the strange commands in the dark—steel first, and the wheat on top of that! What wheat! And why "code numbers?"

To be continued

THEY'LL DO IT EVERY TIME

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

By JIMMY HATLO



DONALD DUCK

"SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING!"

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

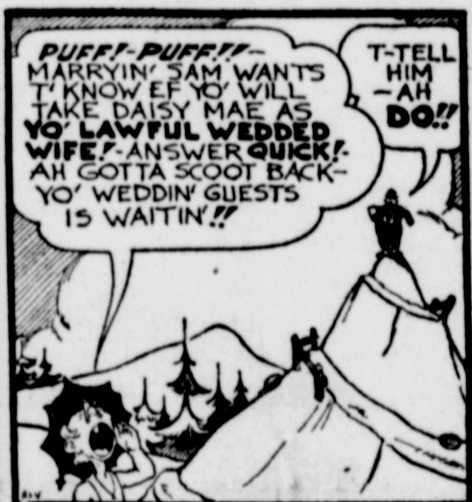
By WALT DISNEY



L'I' ABNER

TOO LATE?

By AL CAPP



BLONDIE

FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE!

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

By CHIC YOUNG



THIMBLE THEATRE

"DOUBLE FOCUS!"

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STARRING POPEYE



SKIPPY

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

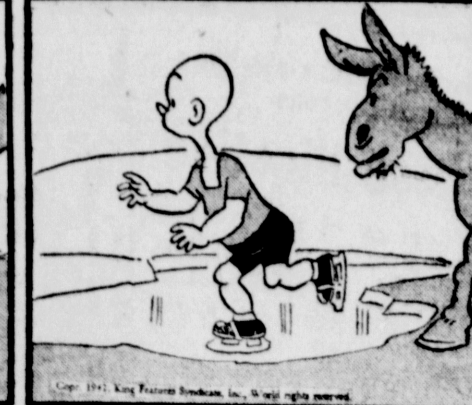
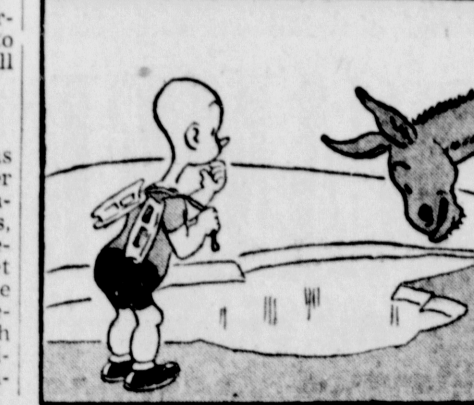
By PERCY CROSBY



HENRY

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

By CARL ANDERSON



**LISTEN**  
to the Central Hudson  
**FAMILY NEWS**  
on the Air

9:30 A. M.—WKNY—Kingston  
10:30 A. M.—WGNY—Newburgh  
11:30 A. M.—WKIP—Poughkeepsie

Send your news to the women's reporter

## SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

SOCIETIES • CLUBS • PERSONALS

### Missionary to Speak At Reformed Church

This Friday at 2:30 p. m., the Missionary Society of the First Reformed Church will be hostess at a missionary tea. The guest speaker of the afternoon will be, Miss Wilhelmina Noordyk, a medical missionary.

Miss Noordyk was born in the Netherlands but became an American at an early age. She completed her nursing training course at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital and the Missionary Training Institute in Brooklyn. In 1917 she went to India where for four years she served her apprenticeship in actual nursing and also supervised a group of Bible women.

Following this period she accepted a position as nursing superintendent of the General Hospital in Ranipet. Working with Dr. Galen Scudder, she helped to transform the dingy hospital to today's modern one, Scudder Memorial Hospital. So well did they insist on precision training, that the government medical department issued an order to its government hospitals to employ male nurses schooled at Ranipet.

Miss Noordyk was chosen to plan curricula, write text-books and conduct examinations. In addition she conducted special clinics while she was there. Today she is studying at the Biblical Institute and Medical Center Association in New York City.

With this wealth of experience, Miss Noordyk will bring a message direct from the missionary field. The meeting is open to all and to those of the medical field, her talk should prove of special interest. Chairman of the tea is Mrs. Harry Ten Hagen.

### Will Present Revue

At Tuberculosis Hospital Members of the T. N. T. Club will present their "Gay Nineties Revue" this evening at the Tuberculosis Hospital. The program includes several dance numbers of members of the club under the direction of Miss Ottilia Riccobono, a monologue by Miss Betty Carpio, and two dancing numbers by Miss Blossom Barnett accompanied by Mrs. Raymond Rignall, also a pantomime, "The Mellerdramat". Members of the cast will meet at the Y. W. C. A. not later than 7 p. m., and go in a group to the hospital.

### Nurses' Aid Course Organized

By Committee in Hurley A committee to organize a nurses aid course in Hurley met at the home of Mrs. William Warren Friday evening. Miss Anna Cassidy, district school nurse, met with the committee and outlined the work of the aid to the nurse. Anyone interested in this work is invited to meet Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Eugene Morehouse or to contact any member of the committee. Those meeting with Mrs. Warren and Miss Cassidy, Friday evening were: Mrs. O. D. B. Ingalls, Mrs. Catherine Clearwater, Mrs. Ernest Myer, Mrs. Harold Davis, Mrs. Arthur Nash, Mrs. Lowell Brooks, Mrs. Edmund Bower, Mrs. John Gail, Mrs. Eugene Morehouse and Charles Rylea, who represented the school board.

**COUGHING?**  
GET A BOTTLE OF  
**BONGARTZ Cough Medicine**  
3 sizes 35c, 50c, 65c  
**Bongartz Pharmacy**  
358 Broadway

**DUCKY DRAKE SAYS**  
**GRAND HUNCH FOR LUNCH:**  
MUNCHY, CREAM-FILLED, CHOCOLATE  
**DRAKE'S DEVIL DOGS**  
5¢

**DRAKE'S CAKES**  
GUARANTEED FRESH

**GEORGE WASHINGTON**  
At a time when we honor the birthday of another great American we pause in our daily chores to reaffirm our belief in this great democracy. It is within the power of each person to do his best in his way. So, we too pledge ourselves to do the utmost to serve satisfactorily the people who call on us with moving problems.

**SMITH AVE. STORAGE WAREHOUSE**  
Maynard Mize, Prop.  
Agent Member  
Allied Van Lines, Inc.  
84 SMITH AVE. PHONE 4070  
Local and Nationwide Moving

**CARD PARTY**  
ST. REMY FIRE DEPT.  
will hold a Card Party at the Redmen's Hall in St. Remy WED. Nite, Feb. 25, at 8 p. m. Refreshments will be served. Admission 35c

## Personal Notes

Mrs. R. Frederic Chidsey of Maiden Lane will be hostess at a miscellaneous shower and tea, Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6 p. m. in honor of Miss Ruth C. Brinnier, daughter of Mrs. Parker C. Brinnier, whose marriage to Corp. Chester Bliss, U. S. Army, stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C., and son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bliss of this city, will take place in the early spring.

Glenn D. Van Gaasbeek and Robert L. Flicker both of this city are among the Colgate University freshmen who last semester earned twice the average quality points required each semester for graduation. Mr. Van Gaasbeek was seventh highest in his class with a total of 48 points and Mr. Flicker earned 37 points.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Keyser of 20 Wynkoop place, are celebrating their 15th wedding anniversary today.

David Rothenberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rothenberg of Kerkonkson has been placed on the Dean's List at Ithaca College for his work during the first semester.

Miss Jeanne DuBois, daughter of Mrs. Christine DuBois of Henry street has been elected committee chairman of the newly organized Ithaca College Women's Athletic Association.

Mrs. Harry Parker Van Wageningen of 17 John street, has returned from a field trip to Johnstown, Oneida, and Rochester in the interest of the Women's Field Army.

Today she will be the guest speaker for the Auxiliary to the Columbia County Medical Society at the General Worth Hotel in Hudson.

John Steketee of Lodi, N. J., spent the week-end with his parents, the Rev. and Mrs. John B. Steketee of 198 Washington avenue.

Miss Margaret Rising of Barclay Heights, Saugerties, is spending the remainder of the winter at Palm Beach, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. Barent Cater and family of Maiden Lane were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Wicks of Catskill recently.

Mrs. Henry Millington of Pine street was the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Frank H. Kortz in Catskill for the week-end.

Loren Evory of 147 O'Neil street returned last evening to Spring Valley where he is cadet teaching, after spending the holiday week-end with his parents.

## Club Notices

### Kingston Home Bureau

The meeting of the Kingston Home Bureau scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock will be held at the Home Bureau rooms, Wall street, and not at the Governor Clinton Hotel as previously stated. This meeting is open to all members of the Home Bureau and will consist of a talk on home economics and a period for the weaving project.

The essay is widely cultivated and the drama and novel have attained astonishing development. Much of it has reached the stage of criticism. Outstanding critics wonder if the literature can be called purely South American since so much of it has been developed from the European.

Mrs. Woodward closed with a short biographical sketch of "the incomparable Don Lope" one of the greatest living European writers of his day. He wrote over 1,000 plays, a number of comedies, books and epic poems. During his lifetime he was linked with a lady, Dona Maria Tello de Lara, of Peru. In 1871, he incorporated in his book, "Filomena" letters which they had written to each other.

The letters were written under the heading, "de Amarilis a Belardo, de Belardo a Amarilis." From this article she received fame for her writings.

The paper on Churches and Cathedrals as prepared by Mrs. Maynard Mize was read by Mrs. S. Maxwell Taylor, Ecuador is a country of churches and has some of the finest in Latin America. One of the most noted is the cathedral and monastery of St. Augustine.

The other roll call paper by Mrs. Elmer Van Tassel was read by Mrs. DeWitt Wells. Her topic was "Ancient Pottery and Art Treasures." She explained that Quito, the capital of Ecuador, was celebrated for its art treasures and has been an artistic center since an early age. Cuzco, a large museum, houses the art treasures of the ancient civilization.

The next meeting will be March 9 at the home of Mrs. R. H. D. Boeker, Wrentham street.

### Newlyweds Are Honored

By Members of Congregation On Friday evening, February 20, the members and friends of the Riffon Methodist Church gave a party at the home of Miss Lillian Shepherson in honor of their pastor, the Rev. Donald Finley and his bride, the former Alma Nessel of Kingston, who were recently married.

The house was prettily decorated in red, white and blue in keeping with George Washington's Birthday. Mrs. Finley received many useful gifts and after an evening of pleasant social activities, the guests were served with delicious refreshments.

Among those present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Frost and son, Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Eckert, Mrs. John Grady, Mrs. Matt Rimmil, Mrs. Warren Neer, Mrs. George Mericle, Mrs. George Clement, Mrs. Doris Duns and daughter, Lillian and son Robert, Mrs. Charles Tigar, Mrs. Louise Mathes, Mrs. Martin Jordan, Mrs. Edward Balfie, Sr. Mrs. Claude Davis, the Misses Ethel Eckert, Catharine Balfie, Thelma Tucker, Catherine Bode, Audrey Kidd, Lillian Shepherson, and Julius Eckert, Thomas McKiernan and Donald DePuy.

A New Zealand mother appealed against the drafting of her seventh son, but the appeal was refused.

Equipment from the United States will be installed in Brazil's first window glass factory.

Red Cross War Fund A substantial contribution toward the \$45,000 American Red Cross War Fund to be raised by the Ulster County Committee will help keep the fighting men healthy, happy and efficient.

GRAB A GABARDINE if you want to keep up with the spring style parade. The slick suit above is beige, has the new lower waistline, patch pockets, plastron tucking and golden bees on the buttons.

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## Ulster County Council

### Trillium Troop Activities

On February 2, the girls of the Trillium Troop, No. 9, followed a trail laid out for them by Miss Follette. Starting at the foot of Wood street, they went over the new streets, through the woods and back to school by way of Hemlock avenue. This trail was the first Troop 9 had followed.

On February 9, the troop had an observation test. There was a group of 20 objects in the assembly room which the girls could observe for 60 seconds. Then they returned to their seats to list as many as they could remember. There were no perfect scores.

The Trillium Troop is going to knit an afghan for the Red Cross from the scraps of yarn which they can collect. Each block will be five inches square. If anyone is

able to donate yarn of any color to the scouts for this purpose she may leave it in Miss Follette's room. It will be accepted gladly.

The members are planning to have their first hike soon. It will be a luncheon hike and the girls will learn to build a fire and cook a meal with a stick.

Troop 5 Officers Elected At the regular meeting of Troop 5, Thursday, February 19, new officers were elected. They are as follows: Janet Hornbeck, patrol leader; Connie Treadwell, assistant patrol leader; Sheila Carey, troop scribe; Patsy Young and Barbara Jones, patrol leaders; Joan Lantry and Joan Deegan, assistant patrol leaders. During the afternoon some girls worked for their merit badges while others made clay models.

Last Wednesday the members of the History C classes were shown a film concerning social security.

The afternoon, after school, the members of the school were shown a very fine moving picture concerning professional baseball. The picture was entitled "Ninth Inning."

Senior Play The cast for the annual senior play, under the direction of Miss Madeline Tarrant, is conducting many important rehearsals. The play this year is "June Mad" and will be presented on March 6 and 7. The play revolves around a 15-year-old girl (Dot Van Etten), who falls in love with a college "jock" (Mark Connolly), and a young boy (Beaman Lord), who spends all his extra money on gliders.

In addition to "June Mad" Miss Tarrant has produced such excellent plays as "What a Life," "The Thirteenth Chair," "Why the Chimes Rang," "Seven Keys to Baldpate" and "Kind Lady."

The profits from the play will be used to finance the annual year book, the Maroon. Tickets may be purchased from any member of the senior class.

Speeches Given On Wednesday the members of Miss Tarrant's second period Public Speaking 2 Class played host to the second period history classes. At that time the following members of the class gave speeches concerning the Bill of Rights: Gene Haupt, chairman; David Lane, Donald Dumm, Jean Every.

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Answer: Except to really intimate friends it would be in best taste not to show your ring or mention it unless someone noticing it asks, "Is that your engagement ring?" You can hold up your hand and say, "Yes, isn't it lovely?" Or if they exclaim, "What a beautiful ring, you answer, "I think it is!" (with accent on I).

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Fourteen carloads of green peppers were shipped to the United States from the West coast of Mexico in the first two months of the 1941-42 season.

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beaten eggs and vanilla alternately with the sifted dry ingredients. Form in long rolls about two inches in diameter and place in the refrigerator to chill for at least an hour or until firm. Slice cookies about 1/4 inch thick and bake in moderately hot oven (375° F.). A few cookies may be sliced off at a time and baked as needed. Makes about 8 dozen cookies.

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FASCINATING VARIETY OF COOKIES MADE WITH USE OF REFRIGERATOR A plate of freshly baked cookies fragrant with nuts and spices has a healthful wholesome appeal for all ages—try some of the new and easy-to-make recipes in the new Cookie Booklet, now available.

More and more in modern cooking and baking, the refrigerator is playing an important part. The new Cookiebooklet, "250 Cookie and Small Cake Recipes," latest release in the Kingston Daily Freeman's series of 20 coming to you a book each week, devotes one entire section to Refrigerator Cookies.

Of course, there are many other sections on rolled, filled, molded, drop and party cookies as well as cookie bars, macaroons, meringues and kisses. Besides the wonderful selection of actual recipes, there is valuable and helpful information on the technique of modern cookie making.

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## Good Taste Today

By Emily Post

(Author of "Etiquette," "The Personality of a House," "The Blue Book of Social Usage," etc.)

SHOULD GIRL SPEND TIME WITH SOLDIER WHILE SHE IS GUEST OF ANOTHER GIRL?

To nine out of ten letters asking whether this or that convention may not be relaxed because of a good "present emergency" reason, I am usually able to agree. But just what to say to a letter such as this one, I don't quite know. It is from a girl who says: "friend in the mid-west has invited me to visit her and I have accepted. Now comes a letter from George (my boy friend) who is stationed in camp not over fifty miles from where she lives. By look luck he is getting a furlough at this same time, and since he could never have come all the way East, he is delighted about my coming West."

"He writes that he will certainly spend his leave in the town where I'll be visiting to see me there. I'm a little worried now thinking about it. Will it be all right for me to plan to see a lot of this soldier friend while I'm visiting a girl who doesn't even know him? Even under present conditions, would it—or wouldn't it—be unfair of her to resent his coming around all the time?"

My answer is not much better than a guess that your girl friend will not have much pleasure in your visit if you are going to spend all your time with George! On the other hand, it is possible that she may have a very special boy friend of her own and that the four of you can have a good time together, without obliging her to provide "blind dates" for you! The only advice that I can give you definitely is that you write and explain the situation to her and ask if your seeing a lot of George is going to be upsetting to her plans. At least she will be less likely to resent his coming than she would if they said nothing beforehand.

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## HIGH SCHOOL NEWS

### Achievement Honor Roll

More names have been issued from the principal's office concerning those who made the newly formed Achievement Honor Roll which is based on last term's work.

Room 159: Albert Aho, Leon Brumer, James Denten, Vincent Lawrence, Robert Marnell, William Sickler and Nicholas Solovoff.

Room 109: Warren Charlton, Robert Clare, Ray Elmendorf, Otto Guggler, John Hill John Holmner, Aloysius Jaffer, Glen Jones, Hugh Keger, John Kennedy, Joseph Leiching and Robert Norton.

Room 158: William Brophy, Michele Forte, Lester Frost, Julius Martini, Roscoe Maxon, Lester Norton, Rodney Phillips, Donald Soule, James Turk and George Zeiler.

Room 157: Tom Watzkin, William Volz, Raymond Snyder, Joseph Shatten, David Rose, Durand Roe, Robert Ortlieb, Robert Lawton, Walter Konik, Robert Hudler, Jake Hornbeck, and William Goldberg.

Room 107: Julia Szabo, Theodora Stothis, Jane Sheridan, Dorothy Norris, Mary Money, Fannie Medica, Joyce Merrilow, Meriam Medowitz, Nann McDonald, Adahel Markle, Martha Kisch, Theodora Kenny, Bernice Johnson, Wanda Heines, P. Gruenwald, Helen Glass, Mildred Gerds, Mary Dempsey, Julia DeCicco, Evelyn Crowell, Virginia Crawford, Janet Conway, Janet Cochrane, Kathline Bell and Marjorie Augustine.

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## Stefan Zweig, His Wife Are Dead in Double Suicide

Petropolis, Brazil, Feb. 24 (AP)—Weary of life in exile, Stefan Zweig, 60-year-old Jewish author who fled his native Austria when Adolf Hitler's troops crossed the border in 1938, died with his 33-year-old second wife in a suicide pact here yesterday.

Others' arms in the suburban home they rented two months ago, amid scattered manuscripts upon which Zweig had been working, police declared they had taken poison.

Zweig said in a farewell note: "I knew immense grief would be necessary to reconstruct my life, and my energy is used up by long years of peregrination as a man without a country."

He thanked Brazilians for their kindness in receiving him, said he considered "human liberty and my own as the greatest wealth on earth" and bade "an affectionate farewell to all my friends."

Leopold Stern, a French writer who visited the Zweigs during the week-end, said the author had appeared depressed by world events.

His works — which included "Conqueror of the Seas," the story of Magellan, and biographies of Marie Antoinette, Romain Rolland and Mary, Queen of Scots — were banned in Austria after the Germans took over.

He came here in 1940 and produced a book, "Brazil, Country of the Future." From Austria he had gone first to England, becoming a naturalized Briton, and then to the United States.

President Getulio Vargas ordered funeral services for the couple to be held Wednesday at government expense. They will be buried here.

## Officials Probing 'Suspicious' Blaze

### Burned Rags and Papers Discovered in Barn

Local police and firemen today continued an investigation of a suspicious fire in the Cokkendall barn on Jansen avenue.

According to Fire Chief Joseph L. Murphy smoke was seen coming from a window in the barn yesterday afternoon and an alarm was telephoned to the department.

Firemen, upon their arrival, found only a few rags burning in the window sill. Burned papers were also found in the barn left near the top of the stairway. Police headquarters was notified and officers Robert Murphy and Lemuel Howard were detailed to assist in the investigation.

Chief Murphy also revealed that a car had caught fire in the barn some time ago.

### Given Suspended Fine

Michael Strawgate, of 45 Lounsbury place, arrested February 12 on charge of illegal parking, pleaded not guilty before Special City Judge Daniel Hoffman in city court this morning and following trial on the charge was found guilty. A fine of \$2 was imposed by the court but its payment was suspended. Officer Harry Martin, who made the arrest, in appearing on the stand against the defendant said that the latter's car had been left parked on Wall street with its rear some distance away from the curb. Strawgate, appearing in his own behalf, denied that he had left the car in that position and said that he was amazed upon his return to find it so placed. Officer Martin contended that the car could not have been moved unless "someone was at the wheel."

### DIED

FADOUL—In this city, Tuesday, February 24, 1942, Nora A. Fadoul, wife of the late Abraham Fadoul, and mother of Mrs. Agnes Sarkis, Mrs. Fahey Krayem, Mrs. Elizabeth Dean and Bessie Fadoul.

Funeral from her late home, 39 East Strand, Thursday morning at 9:30 and at St. Mary's church at 10 o'clock, where a solemn high Mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in the family plot in St. Mary's cemetery.

McGUIRE—In this city, February 23, 1942, Pauline Mc Guire, daughter of the late Anton and Theresa Duffner Schakel and sister of Sebastian Straley and Mrs. Mary Leonard.

Funeral from the James M. Murphy Funeral Home, Wednesday morning, thence to St. Columba's Church, East Kingston, where a Mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul at 9:30 o'clock. Interment in St. Mary's cemetery.

MAININI—In this city, February 22, 1942, Egidio Carlo Mainini, of Ulster Park.

Funeral at the parlors of A. Carr and Son, No. 1 Pearl street, on Wednesday at 9:30 a. m. and at St. Mary's Church at 10 a. m. where a solemn high Mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment in St. Mary's cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral parlors at any time.

SMITH—Mary, on Saturday, February 21, 1942, daughter of the late George and Rose Turner Smith, sister of Charles Smith and Mrs. John Cross of Kingston.

Funeral will be held from the home of Mrs. Stella Prusack, 82 Third avenue, Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock thence to the Church of the Immaculate Conception where a high Mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul at 9:30 a. m. Interment in Mt. Calvary cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of Emma Rougier, who passed away seven years ago, February 24, 1935.

Gone but not forgotten.

(Signed)

DAUGHTER DOROTHY AND CHILDREN

## Leander Robbins Trial for Assault Starts in Court

### Selection of Jury Begins at Morning Session of County Court Before Judge Conway

Leander Robbins, 30, of Cedar street went on trial this morning in county court before County Judge J. Edward Conway on a charge of attempted rape and assault growing out of an incident on Cornell street on Saturday evening, November 15, last.

The selection of a jury was started and the first juror, George Burgher of Brodhead, town of Olive, was selected as number one juror.

District Attorney N. LeVan Haver and Assistant District Attorney Frederick Stang appear for the prosecution and Hugh Elwyn, assigned by the court appears for Robbins.

It is alleged that on the Saturday evening in November at Edward DuBois of 17 Prospect street drove his car through Cornell street about 10:30 o'clock he heard the screams of a woman coming from behind some box cars on the railroad siding off Cornell street. He stopped to investigate and claimed that he found the young colored man had apparently attempted an attack upon a young woman, Mary Manfro, DuBois told the police that when he went to the aid of the young woman he was attacked by Robbins who used a flashlight which he carried.

However, DuBois placed Robbins under arrest and later in police court a charge of assault and attempted rape was lodged against the Cedar street man.

Robbins was indicted for attempted rape on the young woman and also assault upon DuBois. Robbins has been in the toils of the law on prior occasions.

The selection of the jury continued during the morning session of court.

Prior to moving the trial of the Robbins indictment, District Attorney Haver moved the case of The People vs. Richard Wilber, who had previously entered a plea of not guilty to a burglary and unlawful entry charge. Louis Bruhn appeared for Wilber and a plea of guilty to burglary was entered. Sentence will be imposed on Thursday at 10 o'clock.

Sentence in the case of Fred Mertine of Rosendale, charged with impairing the morals of a minor, was postponed until Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Louis Bruhn appeared for Mertine.

George Ronk, against whom two indictments are pending, appeared in court and asked through his attorney, John M. Cashin, that bail be exonerated since Ronk has been classified by his draft board as I-A and will shortly be called to service. The motion to exonerate bail was not opposed by the district attorney who told the court that the application was acceptable on condition that Ronk be accepted for service in the armed forces. The two indictments, however, stand for future action.

### Local Death Record

Funeral services for George Daniel Brodhead of Sleightsburg, were held Monday afternoon from the late home, The Rev. Fred H. Deming of Trinity Methodist Church of this city officiated. Bearers were Harry Brodhead, Andrew Kenneth and Donald Tubby, all nephews of the deceased. Burial was in Montrose cemetery.

Mrs. Julia Gabrity, wife of George Gabrity of Milton, died early this morning at Vassar Hospital in Poughkeepsie after a long illness. Besides her husband she is survived by a sister, Mrs. Paul Tanan of Milton. Funeral services will be held Friday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Charles Church, Ireland Corners. The Rev. Father McCann will officiate. Burial in Ireland Corners cemetery.

Wilson Joseph Coulter, Jr., aged three, of New Paltz, died at the Benedictine Hospital last night after a brief illness. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson J. and Roselle Credden Coulter of New Paltz. He is also survived by maternal parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Credden of the Bronx; his grandmother, Gertrude Coulter, and grandfather, Fred Coulter, also a great grandmother, Mrs. Buckmaster of New Paltz. Funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at St. Joseph's Church, New Paltz. Burial will be in the family plot in Ireland Corners cemetery. Friends may call at any time at the DuBois Memorial Home in New Paltz.

Mrs. Nora A. Fadoul, an old and respected resident of the downtown section of the city, died at the Benedictine Hospital at an early hour this morning. Mrs. Fadoul was the wife of the late Abraham Fadoul and was born in Syria, but came to this country many years ago. Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Agnes Sarkis and Mrs. Fahey Krayem of Kingston, Mrs. Elizabeth Dean of London, England; one son, Bessie Fadoul of Kingston, and several grandchildren and great grandchildren. Funeral from her late home, 39 East Strand, Thursday morning at 9:30 and from St. Mary's Church at 10 o'clock, where a solemn high Mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in the family plot in St. Mary's cemetery.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our relatives, neighbors and friends for their kindness extended during our recent bereavement in the death of our husband and father, George D. Brodhead, also for the beautiful floral tributes.

WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

—Adv.

## Financial and Commercial

### Nine More Tires Are Issued; Total For Week Is 36

Nine passenger car tires were issued last week by the Ulster County Rationing Board, three of them being to clergymen, two to rural mail carrier and four to a physician. Twenty truck tires were issued and there were seven obsolete tires issued, making a total of thirty-six tires sold during the past week in the county. Twenty-five tubes of all kinds were authorized sold by the county board.

Ten applications made for the purchase of new tires were turned down by the board.

Following is the list of successful applicants to whom orders for tires were granted for the week of February 15-21:

The Rev. Donald H. Spencer, Ellenville, one passenger tire, one tube, clergyman.

Elton Depuy, Accord, two truck tires, wholesale farm produce.

Joseph Dall'Vechia, Marlborough, two truck tires, two tubes, transportation waste material.

Ernest Tarron, Port Ewen, two truck tires, delivery kerosene and fuel oil.

Norman A. Cole, Ulster Park, two obsolete tires, delivery of farm produce.

Delos Edwards, R. 1, Kingston, two truck tires, two tubes, roofing and defense log delivery.

George M. Glenn, M. D., Saugerties, four passenger tires, physician.

The Rev. LaRoy S. Dietrich, West Camp, two passenger tires, two tubes, clergyman.

George L. Kerbert, Saugerties, four truck tires, four tubes, plumber.

Arthur J. McManus, Woodstock, two truck tires, two tubes, county road work.

Sun Oil Company, Port Ewen, two truck tires, two tubes, delivery Sunoco Motor fuel.

Flossie Osterhout, Montela, two obsolete tires, two tubes, wholesale milk and eggs.

Myrtle Bush, Stone Ridge, two obsolete tires, convey to work.

Town of Woodstock, Woodstock, one tube, county road grader.

Cornelius LeFever, Jr., Kingston, R. 3, one obsolete tire, one tube, transportation milk and feed.

Herbert L. Schultz, Ulster Park, one truck tire, one tube, wholesale fruit delivery.

John M. Meredith, Wallkill, two truck tires, two tubes, wholesale milk and produce.

Francis E. Swartz, Marlborough, two passenger tires, two tubes, rural mail carrier.

Raymond VanKleeck, New Paltz, one truck tire, one tube, defense hauling.

### Republicans Hold View Defense Is To Be Modified

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—Modification of Governor Lehman's state defense program was accepted as "must" legislation by Republican majority leaders today in deference to increasing protests it would "throttle" local authority.

Even before opening of a public hearing on more than two-score defense bills, many legislators acknowledged necessity of state direction of civilian preparedness activities but declared the present program went "too far" and should be revised.

Senate and Assembly defense committees in charge of the hearing also expected Mayor F. H. La Guardia to attack a pending resolution calling upon the director of the Office of Civilian Defense to combine New York city and upstate defense commands.

In addition to the opposition developing chiefly in the legislature to the separation of defense jurisdictions, committee members saw public demand for moderation or elimination mainly of proposals which would:

Compel public high schools to give instruction in military training.

Permit pupils 14 years old or older to leave school to work on farms during harvesting and planting seasons.

Require localities to appoint paid civilian defense directors.

Cause additional local expenditures for defense activities without providing necessary funds or a means of raising them.

Authorize removal of any local official found derelict in discharging defense duties.

### NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS AT 2 O'CLOCK

Aluminum Corp. of America 97 1/2

American Cyanamid B. 34 1/2

American Cyanamid E. 18 1/2

American Superpower 1 1/2

Balmain Aircraft 8

Bell Aircraft 14 1/2

Bliss, E. W. 4 1/2

Carrier Corp. 12 1/2

Central Hudson Gas & Elec. 31

Hecla Mines 5 1/2

Humble Oil 52

International Petroleum Ltd. 9

National Transit 11 1/2

Niagara Hudson Power 3 1/2

Pennrod Corp. 4 1/2

Republic Aviation 2 1/2

St. Regis Paper 10 1/2

Standard Oil of Kentucky 7 1/2

Technical Corp. 1 1/2

United Gas Corp. 1 1/2

United Light & Power A. 1 1/2

Wright Hargraves Mines 1 1/2

New York, Feb. 24 (AP)—A

slightly more hopeful war psychology inspired bidding for selected stocks in today's market.

Steels, motors and specialties were out in front for gains of fractions to more than a point at the start. Dealings, moderately fast for a brief interval, soon slackened to a crawl and, near the final hour, extreme advances were reduced in most cases.

Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Bonds improved, along with major commodities.

Better share movers in the morning—some eventually slipped—were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Du Pont, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft and Anaconda. Rails, utilities, rubbers, oils and mail orders were narrow.

Attracting support in the curb were Lake Shore, Brewster Aero, American Cyanamid and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Quotations by Morgan Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 60 Beaver street, New York city, branch office, 48 Main street, R. B. Osterhout, manager.

### QUOTATIONS AT 2 O'CLOCK

Allegheny Ludlum Steel 21 1/2

American Airlines 42 1/2

American Can Co. 60 1/2

American Chain Co. 19 1/2

American International 35 1/2

American Locomotive Co. 11 1/2

American Rolling Mills 9 1/2

American Radiator 44 1/2

Am. Smelting & Refining Co. 39 1/2

American Tel. & Tel. 127

American Tobacco Class B. 46 1/2

Anaconda Copper 26 1/2

Atch. Topeka & Santa Fe 35 1/2

Aviation Corp. 37 1/2

Baldwin Locomotive 13 1/2

Baltimore & Ohio Ry. 34 1/2

Benedict Aviation Co. 34 1/2

Bethlehem Steel 61 1/2

Briggs Mfg. Co. 18 1/2

Burroughs Adding Mach. Co. 41 1/2

Canadian Pacific Ry. 41 1/2

Case, J. I. 64 1/2

Celanese Corp. 28 1/2

Cerro DePasco Copper 28 1/2

Chesapeake & Ohio P. R. 33 1/2

Chrysler Corp. 51 1/2

Columbia Gas & Elec. 18 1/2

Commercial Solvents 19 1/2

Consolidated Edison 15 1/2

Consolidated Oil 5 1/2

Continental Oil 21 1/2

Continental Can Co. 71 1/2

Curtiss Wright Common 71 1/2

Cuban American Sugar 71 1/2

Del. & Hudson 9 1/2

Douglas Aircraft 50 1/2

Eastern Airlines 21 1/2

Eastman Kodak 132 1/2

Electric Autolite 22 1/2

Electric Boat 11 1/2

E. I. DuPont 118

General Electric Co. 26 1/2

General Motors 34 1/2

General Foods Corp. 32 1/2

Goodyear Tire & Rubber 12 1/2

Great Northern, Pfd. 24 1/2

Hercules Powder 62 1/2

Houdaille Hershey B. 9 1/2

Hudson Motors 37 1/2

International Harvester Co. 48 1/2

International Nickel 26 1/2

International Tel. & Tel. 21 1/2

Johns-Manville & Co. 59 1/2

Jones & Laughlin 22 1/2

Kennecott Copper 34 1/2

Lehigh Valley R. R. 40 1/2

Liggett Myers Tobacco B. 20 1/2

Loews, Inc. 31 1/2

Lockhead Aircraft 20 1/2

Mack Trucks, Inc. 11 1/2

McKesson & Robbins 26 1/2

Montgomery Ward & Co. 4 1/2

Motors Products Corp. 4 1/2

Nash Kelvinator 4 1/2

National Can 4 1/2

National Power & Light 13 1/2

National Biscuit 14 1/2

National Dairy Products 14 1/2

New York Central R. R. 9 1/2

North American Co. 9 1/2

Northern Pacific Co. 6 1/2

Packard Motors 2 1/2

Pan American Airways 15 1/2

Paramount Pictures 14 1/2

Pennsylvania R. R. 23 1/2

Pepsi Cola 16 1/2

Phelps Dodge 29 1/2

Philips Petroleum 36 1/2

Public Service of N. J. 13 1/2

Pullman Co. 24 1/2

Radio Corp. of America 25 1/2

Republic Steel 17 1/2

Reynolds Tobacco Class B. 25 1/2

Sears Roebuck & Co. 50 1/2

Socoy Vacuum 7 1/2

Southern Railroad Co. 17 1/2

Stand. Gas & El. Co. 6 1/2 Pfd. 37 1/2

Standard Oil of N. J. 21 1/2

Standard Oil of Ind. 51 1/2

Studebaker Corp. 34 1/2



## Cincinnati Reds in Same Spot as in Spring of 1939

### TRAINING CAMP BRIEFS

(By The Associated Press)

#### Waiting for Hurlers

St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 24.—Traveling Secretary Leo Ward of the St. Louis Cardinals was hanging around today with his fountain pen filled, ready to do business with pitchers Harry Gumbert, Max Lanier and Murray Dickson.

The trio missed the Cardinals' first drill because they were unsigned but no serious disagreements have been reported.

#### Pirates Get Busy

El Centro, Calif. — The Pittsburgh Pirates wasted no time in staging their first workout. Hardly had the train stopped yesterday before Manager Frankie Frisch led his 25 hopefuls to the ball park.

Coach Honus Wagner, who celebrated his 68th birthday anniversary Monday, will leave Pittsburgh Saturday with the second batch of Pirates.

#### Dodger Fielder Injured

Havana — Freak accidents are causing some concern among the Brooklyn Dodgers. First Alex Kampouris, utility infielder, suffered a broken finger when a bat slipped from Catcher Mickey Owen's hand.

Latest victim is rookie outfielder Tom Tatum, who was watching a Cuban marksman in a shooting gallery and was hit in the eye by a piece of steel.

The fragment was easily removed. It is believed the sliver came from the gun's barrel.

#### McCarthy Steps In

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Ken Sears, young catcher up from Newark of the International League, swung at six pitches by Vernon Gomez without so much as a loud foul.

"Which one of you is kidding?" asked Joe McCarthy, manager of the New York Yankees.

When Sears missed a seventh time, McCarthy took a bat and lined two over second base.

#### Cuyler Teaches Novikoff

Avalon, Calif. — Kiki Cuyler, former Chicago outfielder and now a coach, has been assigned the task of teaching Lou Novikoff how to run instead of waddle.

"He throws all his efforts to the sides when he runs instead of reaching forward with his legs," moaned Kiki of the mad Russian's stiff-legged prance.

#### Jurges Not in Camp

Miami, Fla. — There was only one disturbing note in the camp of the New York Giants. Bill Jurges, who lives within bunting distance of the Polo Grounds, hasn't appeared for practice nor given any indication when he expects to arrive.

General Manager Bill Terry says he doesn't know if Jurges is a holdout or just has an out of date calendar.

#### Wakefield Has Improved

Lakeland, Fla. — Del Baker, Detroit manager, thinks Dick Wakefield, the former University of Michigan outfielder who signed for a reported \$45,000, has improved "50 per cent over last year."

"But," added Baker, "he still has a long way to go."

### DART BASEBALL

National League			
	W	L	Pct.
Congregationalists	18	6	.750
Lake Katrine	15	9	.625
First Baptist	15	9	.625
Fair Street	13	9	.590
Trinity Methodist	10	12	.450
St. James	10	14	.410
West Hurley	7	17	.290
Woodstock	4	16	.200

American League			
	W	L	Pct.
Glenford	18	6	.750
Clinton Avenue	14	6	.700
Lutherans	15	7	.680
Ulster Park	14	8	.630
Presbyterians	11	13	.450
Port Ewen	11	13	.450
Redeemers	9	15	.370

#### Last Week's Games

First Baptist 1, Fair Street 1; Congregationalists 2, West Hurley 0; Congregationalists 1, Woodstock 0; Lake Katrine 1, James 1; Trinity Methodist-Woodstock no report; Trinity Methodist 2, West Hurley 0; Woodstock 1, West Hurley 1; Redeemers won two on forfeit; Clinton Avenue and Ulster Park tonight; Lutherans 2, Glenford 0; Port Ewen 2, Presbyterians 0; Ulster Park 2, Redeemers 0.

**This Week's Games**  
Fair Street at West Hurley  
St. James at Congregationalists  
Woodstock at First Baptist  
Methodist at Lake Katrine  
Redeemers at Ulster Park  
Lutherans at Clinton Avenue, Friday.

Port Ewen at Glenford  
Presbyterians won two on forfeit.

#### Fights Last Night

(By The Associated Press)  
New York — Freddie Archer, 138, Newark, outpointed Frankie Martin, 138 1/3, San Francisco, (8).

Louisville, Ky. — Mike Raffa, Fort Knox featherweight, outpointed Cleveland Brown, Cincinnati (10).

Chicago — Leo Rodak, 136, Chicago, outpointed Matt Daugherty, 138 1/2, Milwaukee (10).

Baltimore — Claudio Villar, 210, Spain, knocked out Buddy Walker, 197, Columbus, O. (10).

Newark — Ken Overlin, 163, Newark, drew with Bill McDowell, 161, Dallas, Tex. (10).

## Former National League Champs Out to Regain Bunting; Players Are Determined

Tampa, Fla. (Special to Freeman)—The Reds today find themselves in somewhat the same position they were in the spring of 1939. At that time, after a fourth place finish in 1938, they were conceded as having a good ball club with a chance for the pennant, but they certainly were not regarded as a favorite to cop. They won the pennant in 1939, lost the world series debacle, it looked like they were ready to drop. Instead they rallied themselves, won the pennant again, and climaxed this by winning the world's championship.

And, so, with a world's title to their credit, they came to training a year ago confident that there would be little in their way to prevent their repeating. They visualized another pennant and world's championship, and all that goes with those things. However, they forgot to take their clippings with them, or the opposition failed to heed them. Whatever it was, the Reds were off to a miserable start, a start that prevented them from entering the pennant fight notwithstanding that they played as well as any team in the league, the champion included, from Memorial Day to the end of the season.

**Off to Poor Start**  
The poor start of a year ago and its disastrous effect made a great impression on the players. They realize more than ever the necessity of getting right down to business, and they now know that a game won in April is just as valuable as a game won in September.

There is one good way to win those games in April and that is to get in the best possible shape and be ready when the gong strikes. By the best possible shape is meant not only physical fitness, but mental fitness, for a ball club must have that real determination if it is to make a bid for a championship.

Bill McKechnie formulated his spring training program with all of this in mind. This program called for an earlier training start than any of his clubs has had in years, and in addition he took one of the smallest squads to camp. He wants to spend more time with each and every man. He can do this best with a small squad with which to work, and that's what he's got.

Like in the spring of 1939, no great predictions are being made for the Reds. They're not the favorite team. But they are a determined team, with a great pitching staff, and the potentialities are there for anything. They want to develop these potentialities on the ball field, not in the hotel lobbies, for there never has been a pennant won yet anywhere but on the diamond.

**Young Hurlers Are Advised to Develop Speed for Big Time**

Ira Thomas, Athletic Scout, Says Major Leagues Will Teach Pitchers All About Curve

Philadelphia, Feb. 24 (AP)—Forget about the curve ball and develop terrific speed, says Scout Ira Thomas of the Philadelphia Athletics to all youngsters who wish to become winning major league pitchers.

"If you haven't any curve when you get into the majors, don't worry. We'll teach you how to throw it, for that's the easiest part of the job," Thomas added.

Young America now is consumed with a desire to toss fast-breaking hooks and dippers, he asserted, and that's why big league pitchers capable of winning 25 or more games are at a premium. For the greatest prospects are ruined before they reach the majors. Their arms won't take the continued strain.

"Kid pitchers want to learn how to throw a curve even before they can toddle," he went on. "In my day we youngsters concentrated on our fast ones."

"That's the reason why we had so many great pitchers like Addie Joss, Ed Walsh, Christy Mathewson, Mordocai Brown, Walter Johnson, Grover Alexander and a score of others.

Bob Feller, Thomas believes, is the last one comparable to the old time greats.

**Higbe Joins Dodgers**  
Miami, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—Kirby Higbe, Brooklyn's star pitcher, has decided to leave the Mrs. in Miami and join the Dodgers' spring training camp. The Columbia, S. C., right-hander, who won 22 games in 1941, declined to accompany the squad to Havana last week when club officials said players' wives couldn't go along. Higbe will leave Wednesday.

**Grid Dodger in Navy**  
Brooklyn, Feb. 24 (AP)—Warren Alfson, guard on the Brooklyn Pro football team, has been drafted and is in the Navy. He will become an ensign upon completion of a four-month engineering course for which he volunteered.

**Red Cross War Fund**  
A substantial contribution toward the \$45,000 American Red Cross War Fund to be raised by the Ulster County Committee will help keep the fighting men, healthy, happy and efficient.



The first basketball team, consisting of nine players and their coach, on the steps of the Springfield College gymnasium in 1891. Dr. Naismith is in civilian attire and grouped about him are, left to right, back row, John G. Thompson, Eugene S. Libby, Edwin P. Ruggles, William R. Chase, T. Duncan Patton, Center row, Frank Mahan and James Naismith. Front row, Finlay G. MacDonald, William H. Davis, Lyman W. Archibald. Dr. Naismith is being honored this year by the Golden Jubilee of Basketball, the purpose of which is to erect a Temple of Basketball at Springfield, Mass.—the birthplace of the game.

## Recreations Have Taken Eye of Basketball Fandom; Yanks Here Wednesday

### Bowling Roundup

In the Independent League at the Central Recreation alleys last night H. Osmer's of the Gov. Clintons slammed out the highest triple score of the night with a 592. He hammered out marks of 191, 189 and 212 for his score.

Osmer's played a big part in the team's winning of three straight over Port Ewen. Ed Cunningham of the same club also featured with a 212 single and 589 triple. M. Amato had a 523 three game series.

The B.W.S. keggers took three in a row from the Rhymers last night as Marquit came through with a triple of 578 as anchor man. He belted out games of 170, 205 and 203 to roll up his tally.

Morris, Proper, Freund and St. Leger, along with Marquit, combined to give the winners a deadly attack, all with 500 triples. The team rolled a 2714 series. Morris trailed Marquit with a 575 triple.

While Marquit took honors with his high three game total, Proper came through with a 223 single, the highest hit in the circuit last night.

Charlie Gruenewald and Conrad paced Vogels to three triumphs over Buicks. Gruenewald blasted the maples for a 518 triple while Conrad came through with a high game of 189.

Ray DuBois of Wilburs slashed out a triple of 531 but his teammates proceeded to drop two games to Freds. Brown of the losers had the high single mark of 204. Jack Dawkins paced the winners with a 523 triple. Parks had a 506.

**Kelder Collects 615**  
Randy Kelder, anchor for the City Leagues, took honors in the City Leagues last night with a high single of 235 and high triple of 615 as his mates took two from Jacks.

Kelder's other scores were 201 and 179.

Myers, Burger and Al Goldman came through with 500 triples for the losers but it didn't do enough. Besides Kelder's great kegling, Freddie Rice and Rowland played a big part in the Sevens' victories with triples of 599 and 528.

The Colonials, behind Al Kieffer's crushing 598 triple, took total two from Petersens. Kieffer had games of 223, 188 and 187. Ken Williams and George Flemings followed with 549 and 536. Homer Emerick was high for the losers with 557.

Vining & Smith's bowlers won three from the Generals despite Hod Spaulding's efficient bowling. Spaulding, with the losers, banged out a 202 single and 547 triple but it wasn't enough to turn the tide.

Johnny Swint sparked the winners with a 531 triple. Quick posted a 505.

**Officials Describe Game**  
Pendleton, Ore., Feb. 24 (AP)—Basketball fans at a recent game at Umatilla High School heard a running account of the game, literally, from the officials. Each official wore a tiny, portable short-wave broadcasting set, with microphone. Their explanations of penalties, etc., were picked up and broadcast by loud speakers installed along the sidelines. It was the idea—and radio equipment—of Schools Superintendent Harold Regele.

**In Century Column**  
Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 24 (AP)—All five regulars on Howard College's basketball team are sophomores and each has scored more than 100 points this season. They are Wheeler Flemming, 145, and Horace Peterson, 131, forwards; Edgar Eder, 132, center; and Abe Epsman, 133, and Al Denham, 106, guards. The team has won 10 games and lost seven.

**'Tops on the Turf'**  
**Col. Bradley Passes Up Own Horses, Selects Sysonby, Once Left at Post**

By FRED HAYDEN  
(Wide World Features)

Miami—There is no more famous sportsman than the old colonel himself—Edward Riley Bradley, whose "B" horses won four Kentucky Derbies. The folks down Louisville way—in fact, throughout the lush blue grass country—back his horses regardless of form sheets.

The tall, stately looking octogenarian with the great love for horses and gambling still wears his inevitable "choker," the high wing-front collar which makes him look even taller. He appears to be in better health today than during recent years, when, at times, a special nurse had to accompany him to the races. The colonel can't bet like he used to and would like to—doctor's orders!

Colonel Bradley tells us he was the first to introduce the starting gate, down in New Orleans; that he also introduced jockeys' skull caps and rubber girths for horses. He also told us that he sold the Edward S. Moores a \$10,000 horse for \$5,000 some 18 months ago—that was Big Pebble, winner of the Widener, Hollywood Cup and Washington Handicap this season—because he "wanted to get them into the game."

But you're waiting to know what horse Col. Bradley rates as the best he ever saw. The answer is: Sysonby, which raced for James R. Keene in 1904-5 as a two and three year old.

Left at the Post  
"I remember something he did in one of these long distance races—I can't recall the name of the horse."

event, but it was at either a mile and a quarter or longer—when Sysonby was practically left at the post. That dark chestnut showed them how he could turn. Before the field had gone three furlongs, he was out in front!

"My own horses? Well, it's hard for me to choose between Blue Larkspur and Bimelech. Blue Larkspur ran one of his best races in the Withers Stakes when he came from lengths behind Chestnut Oak and Jack High. But Bimelech was a good horse himself."

Col. Bradley always has said, "Give me a horse that can run the final quarter-mile in 24 seconds, or 24 2/5."

He points out that platers run for me to choose between Blue Larkspur and Bimelech. Blue Larkspur ran one of his best races in the Withers Stakes when he came from lengths behind Chestnut Oak and Jack High. But Bimelech was a good horse himself."

"The institution should send in its name and that of its opponent, together with the date and place of the game, to the Naismith Memorial Committee at Springfield, Mass. The money will be used to erect a Temple of Basketball, which will house a modern museum and Hall of Fame."

**Cage Teams Invited To Play Jubilee Game**  
"The Naismith Memorial Executive Committee, which is in charge of the Golden Jubilee of Basketball Campaign, wishes to emphasize the fact that all basketball teams—amateur and professional; club, high school and collegiate—are eligible to play a Golden Game in the interests of the Golden Jubilee. All that is necessary is to designate one of their regularly scheduled home games as a Golden Ball Game, the receipts of which will go to the Naismith Memorial Fund."

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**Remember Pearl Harbor!**  
Buy Savings Stamps!

## Kingston High Cagers Play Saugerties Here Tonight; Monticello Five on Friday

### Bowling

#### Independent League

B.W.S. (3)			
	W	L	Pct.
Freund	171	203	.528
St. Leger	161	177	.501
Proper	148	223	.402
Morris	182	215	.457
Marquit	170	203	.457
Total	834	1007	.457

RHYMERS (6)			
	W	L	Pct.
R. Rhymers	154	154	.500
Martin	149	147	.504
DeGraft	188	147	.562
Chambers	163	147	.523
C. Rhymers	152	145	.510
Total	823	740	.523

BUICKS (6)			
	W	L	Pct.
H. Townsend	134	203	.400
Glenndening	131	188	.408
Clino	149	181	.449
R. Townsend	148	178	.449
Winslow	151	143	.513
Total	693	815	.457

VOGELS (3)			
	W	L	Pct.
Conrad	136	178	.433
Gruenewald	180	182	.500
Thomas	125	181	.408
Vogel	123	164	.431
Hemhold	124	168	.425
Total	708	849	.450

WILBURS (1)			
	W	L	Pct.
Long	200	150	.570
W. DuBois	161	151	.516
Hayes	182	170	.516
Brown	125	151	.452
R. DuBois	190	174	.521
Arlensky	150	170	.465
Total	937	874	.516

FREDS (2)			
	W	L	Pct.
Parker	171	189	.476
Messinger	121	159	.433
Dawkins	127	196	.243
Knight	172	167	.506
Total	717	871	.450

GOV. CLINTONS (3)			
	W	L	Pct.
Clair	127	160	.442
Cunningham	212	190	.523
Amato	163	180	.476
Smith	181	146	.555
Osmer	191	189	.502
Riseley	163	147	.523
Total	874	866	.502

PORT EWEN (6)			
	W	L	Pct.
Heary	126	192	.395
Niles	166	154	.519
McConnell	131	181	.420
Belchert	142	166	.458
Kubick	158	148	.513
Total	723	813	.469

BOOSTER LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
O. Schaller, Jr.	142	188	.428
Deure	149	135	.521
Rosenthal	131	181	.420
Kessler	143	172	.452
DeCoco	169	149	.529
O. Schaller	156	142	.520
Total	791	811	.493

BARN (1)			
	W	L	Pct.
LaLina	122	108	.527
Townsend	127	155	.447
Henderson	117	147	.442
San Bureau	145	145	.500
Modica	119	139	.458
Total	621	689	.472

KNITTERS (2)			
	W	L	Pct.
O. Schaller, Jr.	142	188	.428
Deure	149	135	.521
Rosenthal	131	181	.420
Kessler	143	172	.452
DeCoco	169	149	.529
O. Schaller	156	142	.520
Total	791	811	.493

JACKS (1)			
	W	L	Pct.
Myers	174	184	.485
Burger	167	184	.476
Goldman	131	172	.433
Martin	137	174	.439
Mergendahl	143	174	.448
Total	751	922	.448

Townsend .....	127	150	135
Henderson .....	117	147	195
Van Buren .....	145	145	165
Medica .....	119	139	164
Total	621	680	801

## The Weather

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1942

Sun rises, 7:48 a. m.; sun sets, 6:40 p. m., E. W. T. Weather, clear.

### The Temperature

The lowest temperature recorded during the night by The Freeman thermometer was 19 degrees. The highest point reached up until noon today was 32 degrees.

### Weather Forecast

New York city and vicinity—This afternoon temperature rising nearly as high as yesterday, but with less wind. Tonight moderate winds with temperature falling to about as low as last night.

Eastern New York: Continued cold tonight.

CONTINUED COLD

### Capt. Brodine Is Killed

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—Capt. Baron W. Brodine, 29, of the Army Air Corps, former civilian parachute jumper, has been killed as the result of an airplane accident overseas not due to enemy action, the war department notified his widow yesterday. Brodine, a native of Boston, made his first parachute jump when 16. He once bailed out of a plane at 2,000 feet and purposely landed in a freshly dug grave. In addition to Mrs. Brodine, three children, the youngest six months, survive.

### Storm Warning Issued

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—Warning of a high wind storm along the Atlantic coast was issued today by the weather bureau. In an advisory it said: "Small craft warnings changed to storm warnings at noon from Delaware breakwater to Cape Hatteras. Winds will increase 35 to 45 miles per hour by tonight on the middle Atlantic coast and lower Chesapeake Bay with snow."

### BUSINESS NOTICES

SHELDON TOMPKINS MOVING Local, Long Distance, Storage Modern Vans. Packed Personally. Ins. 32 Clinton Ave. Tel. 649.

STYLES EXPRESS, Cortkill, N. Y. Daily service to New York and New Jersey. Local and long distance moving and trucking. Phone Kingston 336-W-1, High Falls 2331.

KINGSTON TRANSFER CO., INC. Storage warehouse. Local and long distance moving. Phone 910.

VAN ETTEN & HOGAN Wm. S. Hogan, Prop., 150 Wall St. Local, Long Distance Moving and Storage. Phone 661-489-J.

The Daily Freeman is on sale at the following stands in New York city:

Hotaling News Agency, Times Building, Broadway and 43rd street.

PETER C. OSTERHOUDT & SON Contractors, Builders and Jobbers. 80 Lucas Avenue. Phone 616.

WHITE STAR TRANSFER CO. Storage-Warehouse. Local and long distance moving. Phone 164.

Upholstering-Refinishing 50 years' experience. Wm. Moyle, 22 Brewster St. Phone 164-M.

### METAL CEILINGS SMITH-PARISH ROOFING CO.

78 Furnace St. Phone 4062

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Monday	5:35 A. M.	Daily	2:30 P. M.
Daily	7:15 A. M.	Friday Only	4:00 P. M.
Daily	9:00 A. M.	Daily	5:35 P. M.
Daily	11:35 A. M.	Daily	7:30 P. M.
		Sunday Only	9:30 P. M.

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New York City Terminal  
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Between 7th and 8th Ave.  
Tel. Wisconsin 7-5300

**ADIRONDACK TRAILWAYS**

## New Wide World Service Explained

Will Augment Spot News Provided by The AP

The Kingston Daily Freeman now has two great news services—Wide World, as well as The Associated Press.

Every reader of this newspaper is familiar with the reliability of The Associated Press, the world's greatest newsgathering organization. Now, every reader also benefits from the added coverage of AP's correlated service, Wide World.

Through The Associated Press and Wide World, The Freeman receives not only the latest and most comprehensive coverage of the world's spot news events, but also the behind-the-scenes stories which report new trends, weigh the significance of current happenings and record the human side of a world at war.

Kent Cooper, general manager of The Associated Press, dreamed many years ago of a separate news, feature and photo service for AP members that would provide new approaches to the world's affairs. His idea was that the new service would augment, but never duplicate, the spot news stories daily provided by The Associated Press. The AP and the new service would give member newspapers everything outside of local requirements.

His dream was gradually realized. He first set up a special service for Sunday issues of leased wire members, dealing in behind-the-scenes features. This service was expanded two years ago to supply similar material to morning and evening dailies and was called the Special News Service.

In August, 1941, The Associated Press bought the long-established Wide World Photos from the New York Times. In December, 1941, the Special News Service took the name of Wide World Features.

In explaining the functions of Wide World, Cooper said, "In these turbulent days of war, with revolutionary social, political and economic events crowding rapidly upon each other, newspapers are confronted with a greater and a more difficult responsibility. This is why Wide World has been steadily expanded. Not only must spot news be covered accurately and quickly by The Associated Press, but the significance must be explained to millions of readers. This latter is the field of Wide World."

### U. S. to Have Army Camp Named for Poet

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—The location of a new army camp at Stelton, N. J., near New Brunswick, which will be named Camp Kilmer in honor of a soldier-poet, Sergeant Joyce Kilmer, was announced today by the War Department.

No details of the plans for the camp were disclosed. Kilmer, who became famous because of his poem "Trees," was born in New Brunswick on December 6, 1886. Soon after the United States entered the first World War, Kilmer enlisted as a private in the army. He was killed in action on July 30, 1918 while his regiment, the 165th Infantry, was participating in the Aisne-Marne offensive.

**Kai-Shek Returns**  
Chungking, Feb. 24 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek has returned from his visit to India, it was announced today.

## Father and Son Banquet Is Held



Freeman Photo

Last evening at the Ponckhockie Congregational Church on Abruy street, the Men's Club of the church held its annual Father and Son banquet in the church hall, with about 60 members and friends present. The tables for the evening were in a "V-for-Victory" style with the speakers table, which is shown above forming the line under the "V." Shown above, left to right, are John R. Henry, Clayton Stalter, president of the Men's Club; Frederick H. Stang, assistant district attorney, who was guest speaker; John Heidenreich, pastor of the church, and Frank Elmendorf, secretary of the club.

## Search Is Begun for Sub Which Shelled California Coast; Long-Range Type

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP)—The War Department announced today that army and navy aircraft and surface vessels have started a search for the enemy submarine which shelled the Bankline oil refinery near Ellwood, Calif., last night.

The department's communique said damage from the shelling was slight, and no casualties were reported. The submarine, apparently Japanese, fired 25 rounds of five-inch shells at the refinery, the department said.

In the Philippine fighting, the department said, there was no ground activity on either side in the last twenty-four hours, but enemy aircraft dropped a number of incendiary bombs.

The text of the communique, number 122 of the war, based on reports received here up to 9:30 a. m., Eastern War Time:

"West coast:  
"An enemy submarine, apparently Japanese, fired twenty-five rounds of five-inch shells at the Bankline oil refinery, near Ellwood, Calif., last night at about 7:20 p. m., Pacific War Time. Slight damage was done and no casualties were reported. The submarine appeared on the surface of the ocean about one-fourth mile off Ellwood, which is 12 miles west of Santa Barbara. Firing was from two five-inch guns. Army and navy aircraft and surface vessels have instituted a search for the submarine.

"Philippine theatre:  
"There was no activity of ground troops on either side during the past twenty-four hours.

"Enemy aircraft dropped a considerable number of incendiary bombs behind our lines.

"There is nothing to report from other areas."

The fact that the submarine off California carried two five-inch guns, informed persons said, indicated that it was one of a fleet of huge, long-range submarines built by the Japanese in 1939 and 1940.

The Japanese were reported to have 19 of these under water giants, approximately 350 feet long, ranging from 2,180 to 2,500 tons, and with a cruising range of about 15,000 miles. They were said to be equipped with two 5.5-inch guns against the armament of a single gun, usually a 3-inch rifle, carried by most submarines. The big, new Japanese submarines also have six 20-inch torpedo tubes.

Carrying a large crew, they were reported to have a speed of about 17 knots on the surface and about 9 knots when submerged.

causing minor damage to the pumping unit and derrick.

"There were several close misses on a crude oil storage tank and a gasoline plant. Apparently no damage was caused by these shells. A complete survey of the grounds has not been made and there may have been superficial damage. Whatever other damage is disclosed will not be extensive.

"No fires were started as a result of the firing. No tanks were hit. From fragments of shell found and marks on the ground it is believed a 4 or 5 inch gun was used. The firing was done leisurely, apparently only one gun being used. It required about 25 minutes to fire the approximately 15 shells."

G. O. Brown, an oil worker off duty, said the submarine was only a mile offshore and "so big I thought it might be a destroyer or cruiser. I have seen many submarines and this was larger than any of those in the U. S. Navy that I have seen."

"It was lying idly on the surface. Then it began shelling, shot after shot, with great regularity. I counted 12 shells that burst, most of them on the Stanif place (where Brown lives) and the Barnsdall Oil Co. lease. I spotted the last shell at 7:35 p. m."

"The submarine still lay on the surface. It started to get twilight. I watched it as long as I could distinguish its form and then it grew dark. It didn't submerge and there were no airplanes heard."

**Sarg Is Gravely Ill**

New York, Feb. 24 (AP)—Tony Sarg, 60, artist and maker of marionettes, was reported gravely ill today at Manhattan General Hospital. He was taken to the hospital last week with a ruptured appendix.

Ty Ty is the name of a Georgia town.

When you have read this newspaper, save it for defense.

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## Houston Tanker Is Torpedoed; 5 Persons Drowned

Oil Boat Republic Sinks Off Atlantic Coast; 25 Survivors Are Brought Ashore

West Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—An American-owned tanker, the 5,287-ton Republic, of Houston, Texas, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic coast with an apparent loss of five lives.

Twenty-eight survivors, two of them slightly injured, were brought ashore, the navy announced today.

The 392-foot Republic was owned by the Petroleum Navigation Company of Houston. The navy did not make public the spot at which she was attacked by two torpedoes from the enemy raider.

Three men were believed to have lost their lives in the engine room. They were Carter Ray Ebbs, third assistant engineer, of Houston, Texas; Ernest R. Beverly, oiler, of New Orleans; and Jose Fernandez, a fireman, address unknown.

The others, Herman Hilker, messman of Houston, Texas; and Phil Dancereaux, messman of New Orleans, were missing and believed drowned.

The 28 survivors were warmly received at an unidentified community, where residents provided them with sandwiches, coffee, whiskey and warm, dry clothing.

Capt. Alfred H. Anderson, 52, Houston, a veteran of 36 years at sea, said he didn't see the torpedoes, but "there were two explosions—just like that," he said, "but as soon as I gathered my wits, I wanted to protect my men. We got ready to leave the ship immediately as it was taking water fast and we left within 10 minutes."

"I didn't have to shout any orders. Most of the men were veterans, and everybody kept his head well."

Third Mate Charles A. Felder, 62, Houston, Texas, was the only member of the crew who reported seeing the enemy submarine.

"It was a whopping big one," he said, "I think it was cruising around to make certain that we didn't try to signal with lights. I believe they would have turned machine guns on us if we had."

Felder, rounding out 47 years as a sailor, was credited with accidentally saving the life of Radio Operator John Samuel Lake of Jacksonville Beach, Fla.

"The third mate," said Lake, "saved my life when he tapped on the window a few minutes before the explosion and invited me to have a cup of coffee. I left the radio room and picked up the cup of coffee."

"The crash hit. It wrecked the radio shack completely. The chair I had been sitting in was splintered."

**Only One Day of Month Has Been Above Freezing**

Only once to date this month has the temperature during any part of a day been above freezing, it was learned this morning at the city engineer's office. That day was one of those during the warm spell which preceded the recent several days of high wind and near zero temperatures.

The highest temperature registered at the city hall yesterday was 40 above zero at noon. The lowest was 20 at 9 o'clock last night. The lowest temperature this morning was 20 at 6 a. m.

## Roosevelt Tells U. S. To Expect Reverses

(Continued from Page One)

that such forays showed a poor understanding of American psychology, and that, instead of creating mortal terror, they would have the opposite effect of making the people fighting mad.

And a fighting mad people, many thought, would rise at once to the "prodigious effort" to which President Roosevelt summoned the United States last night.

"The task that we Americans now face will test us to the uttermost," the Commander-in-Chief declared. "Never before have we had so little time in which to do so much."

The President's address had both a somber side and an encouraging side. The Axis, he reported, was exerting every ounce of strength, striving against time, in a supreme effort to destroy the lines of communications linking the United Nations, so that the Allies would be isolated and then conquered one by one.

"The United Nations had been forced to yield ground and might have to yield more, he acknowledged, but he added:

"Actually we are taking a heavy toll of the enemy every day that goes by."

Specifically, he said, "to date—and including Pearl Harbor—we have destroyed considerably more Japanese planes than they have destroyed of ours."

**Forces Are Growing**  
Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed, American forces in the southwest Pacific battle theatre were steadily growing.

"Transportation difficulties had been immense, he said, "but I can tell you that in two and a half months we already have a large number of bombers and pursuit planes, manned by American pilots, which are now in daily contact with the enemy in the southwest Pacific."

"And thousands of American troops are today in that area engaged in operations not only in the air but on the ground as well."

This was the first official intimation that a sizeable vanguard of an A. E. F. was on the scene of action.

Turning to the debit side, Mr. Roosevelt discussed the situation of the Philippines in terms that left no room for optimism or the possibilities of reinforcing or relieving General MacArthur.

The turn of events, there, he said, had long been anticipated.

"For 40 years it has been our strategy—a strategy born of necessity—that in event of a full scale attack on the islands by Japan, we should fight a delaying action, attempting to retire slowly into Bataan peninsula and Corregidor."

"We knew that the war as a whole would have to be fought and won by a process of attrition against Japan itself. . . . We knew that, to obtain our objective, many varieties of operations would be necessary in areas other than the Philippines."

**Pays Tributes**  
The President paid tribute not only to MacArthur's men, but to the fighting forces of the United Nations in China, in Burma and in the Indies.

"They are making Japan pay an increasingly terrible price for her ambitious attempts to seize con-

ditions, particularly in collection of state and federal taxes.

The New York State Council of (Protestant) Churches announced, in a statement, "emphatic opposition" to pending legislation to permit placing of pari-mutuel bets through agents away from race tracks and sale of beer on Sunday for off-premises consumption.

Because air raids have not caused as many fatalities as normal peacetime traffic, Britain's death rate has fallen since the blitz began.

troil of the whole Asiatic world. Every Japanese transport sunk off Java is one less transport that they can use to carry reinforcements to the enemy opposing General MacArthur in Luzon."

The President administered stern reproof to "the rumor mongers and poison peddlers in our midst" for "damnable misstatements" on American war losses, and he called attention to the promptness with which Axis propagandists seized on such material to encourage defeatism.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the consequences of the attack on Pearl Harbor had been "wildly exaggerated" in weird rumors "of staggering losses."

Cautioning the people against placing stock in unfounded gossip of this character, the Chief Executive promised that the country would be kept informed on the trend of the war.

"Your government," he declared, "has unmistakable confidence in your ability to hear the worst, without flinching or losing heart. You must, in turn, have complete confidence that your government is keeping nothing from you except information that will help the enemy in his attempt to destroy us."

**"Once and for All"**  
While acknowledging the reverses suffered to date, Mr. Roosevelt had this to say "Once and for all to the people of the world:

"We Americans have been compelled to yield ground, but we will regain it. We and the other united nations are committed to the destruction of the militarism of Japan and Germany. We are daily increasing our strength. Soon, we and not our enemies, will have the offensive; we, not they, will win the final battles; and we, not they, will make the final peace."

As proof of increasing strength, he reported that a careful survey of war production satisfied him that the nation would attain the 1942 goals he set on January 6 when he called for 60,000 planes; 45,000 tanks; 20,000 anti-aircraft guns, and 8,000,000 tons of shipping.

For all Americans, the President set these three high purposes in the war effort:

1. We shall not stop work for a single day. If any dispute arises we shall keep on working while the dispute is solved by mediation, conciliation or arbitration—until the war is won.

2. We shall not demand special gains or special privileges or advantages for any one group or occupation.

3. We shall give up convenience and modify the routine of our lives if our country asks us to do so. We will do it cheerfully, remembering that the common enemy seeks to destroy every home and every freedom in every part of our land."

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**Wicks Says G.O.P. To Stand by More Pay for Workers**

(Continued from Page One)

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(Continued from Page One)

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## Bataan Fighters Would Buy Plane To Bomb Japanese

By CLARK LEE